



The Antiquary.



FEBRUARY, 1898.

Notes of the Month.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on January 13 the following were elected Fellows: the Hon. Harry Lee Stanton Lee-Dillon, Ditchley, Oxon; Dr. Oliver Codrington, 71, Victoria Road, Clapham, S.W.; the Rev. Francis Sanders, M.A., Hoylake Vicarage, Cheshire; Captain William Joseph Myers, Kytes, Watford; the Rev. George Frederick Terry, 20, Denbigh Road, Bayswater, W.; Mr. Edward Almack, 1, Antrim Mansions, England's Lane, N.W.; Mr. Samuel Clement Southam, Elmhurst, Shrewsbury; Lieutenant-Colonel John Glas Sandeman, 24, Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, W.; and Mr. Daniel Charles Addington Cave, Sidbury Manor, Sidmouth.



The following, among other communications, during the remainder of the present session, are announced as being promised: "Observations on some Works hitherto unnoticed, executed by Holbein during his First Visit to England," by Mr. F. M. Nichols; "Note on Further Discoveries in St. Martin's Church, Canterbury," by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, assistant-secretary; "Note on the Will of Thomas Malory," by Mr. A. T. Martin; "On a Recent Discovery of a Chariot Burial of the Early Iron Age at Kilham, East Riding, Yorks," by Mr. Thomas Boynton, local secretary, and Mr. J. R. Mortimer; "Aydon Castle, Northumberland," by Mr. W. H. Knowles, local secretary; "On the First Foundation of Giggleswick School, Yorkshire, and its Records, Stone and Parchment," by Mr. A. F. Leach.

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Subscriptions are being invited among the Fellows for the purpose of placing a memorial portrait of the late Sir Wollaston Franks in the Society's rooms. It appears that Mr. Charles J. Praetorius, who had for many years worked for Sir Wollaston at the British Museum, had various sketches and notes which, in his opinion, would enable him to produce a portrait; and having modelled a life-size profile head in relief in wax, the work has been approved. The council proposes to offer a duplicate copy of this for the acceptance of the Trustees of the British Museum, as a proper tribute to the memory of their late President, who was, by virtue of his office as such, a Trustee of the Museum. It is estimated that the total cost of the finished portrait in bronze will be about £150.



A new part of *Archæologia* (New Series, vol. lv., Part II.) has been issued to the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries. It contains the following papers: (1) "On Some Waxed Tablets, said to have been found at Cambridge," by Professor T. M'Kenny Hughes, and which is followed by a useful, and apparently very complete bibliography of the subject of waxed tablets. (2) "Visitations of Certain Churches in the City of London in the Patronage of St. Paul's Cathedral Church between the Years 1138 and 1250," by the late Dr. Sparrow Simpson. The paper is followed by some early and valuable inventories of the churches in question. (3) "The House of Aulus Vettius, recently discovered at Pompeii." This is a description, fully illustrated, of a house with a number of remarkable wall pictures, in Regio VI. (4) "The Prebendal Stalls and Misericords in the Cathedral Church of Wells," by the Rev. C. M. Church. This paper contains various elements of interest; it not only places on record the old arrangement of the choir of Wells prior to the "restoration," which upset everything in it fifty years ago, but it also gives a description of the old stall-work and of the misericords, the latter of which, though displaced, are fortunately preserved. Photographs of several are given, and they exhibit most excellent examples of early fourteenth-century wood-carving. (5) "The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus—the Probable Arrangement

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and Signification of its Principal Sculptures," by Mr. Edward Oldfield. This very important paper is fully illustrated, but it is not possible to indicate its contents here. (6) "On a Votive Deposit of Gold Objects found on the North-west Coast of Ireland," by Mr. Arthur J. Evans. This is a description of a very remarkable hoard of some magnificent gold objects, which are figured and carefully described by Mr. Evans, and compared with others found elsewhere. We do not see that the exact place where they were found is indicated. This is surely a needless omission. (7) "Excavations on the Site of the Roman City at Silchester, Hants, in 1896," by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. This paper describes in detail (with plans, sections, and photographic illustrations) the discoveries of 1896 at Silchester, and is marked by Mr. Hope's usual careful accuracy and clearness of description. (8) "Notes on the Church now called the Mosque of the Kalenders at Constantinople," by Dr. Freshfield. This paper is elaborately illustrated by a number of photographic plates. (9) "The Dolmens and Burial Mounds in Japan," by Mr. William Gowland. This is a very important and elaborate communication, with a number of figures of the more remarkable of the dolmens and mounds examined by the writer, as well as of the objects found in them. It is an exceptionally valuable and important paper. (10) "The Domus Inferior or Friary of our Oldest Charterhouses," by the Rev. Henry Gee. Besides the papers above enumerated, there are illustrated notes on "A Sixteenth-Century Mathematical Instrument-case," by Mr. Percy G. Stone, and on "A Silver Dish with a Figure of Dionysos from the Hindu Kush," by Mr. C. H. Read, secretary. In conclusion, we may perhaps express our opinion that this is one of the best parts of *Archæologia* that have been published, and that this is bestowing very high praise our readers will readily admit.

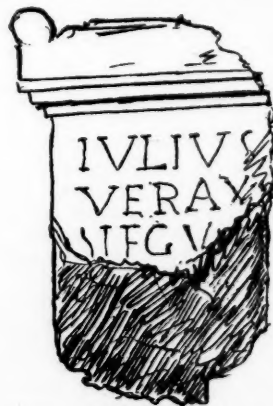
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The *Times* confirms the announcement made several months since, that the Government have decided to undertake the construction of the new building at the South Kensington Museum, which has been so long projected. There is reason to believe that a Vote will be included in the first batch of Civil Service

Estimates next Session, and that a commencement will be made before the summer is far advanced. The cost will probably be considerable, as the new building will occupy, next to the Natural History Museum, the most prominent site at South Kensington, and it will necessarily require to be of a somewhat ornate character. When the matter was last under discussion in the House £400,000 was the figure mentioned. Probably this may be accepted as somewhere about the cost, but it is little short of a scandal that it has not been incurred long ago, and the valuable objects of all kinds collected together in the shanty at South Kensington properly and safely housed.

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Mr. R. Blair writes (December 27) as follows: "About ten days ago a Roman altar was discovered by some workmen during building operations in Vespasian Avenue, a street about 100 yards from the south-east angle of the Roman station at South Shields. Un-



fortunately, the lower portion of it and the right-hand 'horn' have been destroyed. It bears the inscription 'Julius | Verax | C[enturio] leg[ionis] v[1].' The full height is 17 inches, and breadth of plane on which are the letters 11 inches. The letters are about 2 inches high."

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Her Majesty the Queen has accepted the engraved sapphire signet ring of Queen Mary II., consort of William III., from Mr. Drury Fortnum. This gift forms a pendant

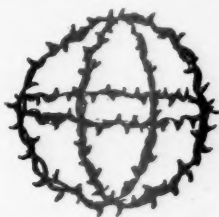
to a similar presentation to Her Majesty by the same donor, in 1887, of Queen Henrietta Maria's engraved diamond signet ring.

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Christmas and New Year's Day bring with them the observance year by year of a number of well-known old customs, which are annually reported in the newspapers much as if no one had heard of them before. One of the more notable is the Boar's Head ceremony at Oxford, and it may be worth while to place it on record that on Christmas Day, 1897, the head, which was bedecked with flags, a gilt crown, and rosemary, weighed 60 pounds, and was taken from an animal bred by Mr. J. Thomson, of Woodperry, near Oxford. It was prepared by Mr. W. H. Horn, the manciple of the college, and was carried on a massive silver dish by servitors of the college. As the procession passed up the centre of the hall the Boar's Head Carol was sung by the choir, the solo parts being taken by the Rev. W. C. Carter, of Christ Church, a former scholar of Queen's. The company at dinner included the Fellows and a few guests. The Provost of Queen's was not present, being abroad for the benefit of his health, and in his absence the Senior Bursar presided.

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The *Daily Graphic*, which often does the study of archaeology and folklore a good turn, printed a communication in its issue of January 1 regarding some old Herefordshire customs, which are not, we believe, so widely known as many of the others recorded in newspapers at this season of the year, and we venture to quote the following from our contemporary's columns, as well as to reproduce the small illustration of the blackthorn globe which accompanied it. Some correspondence followed, in which one or more of the writers contended for a differently-shaped globe or crown. The explanation surely is that the shape varies more or less in different parts of the county. The following is the original communication which appeared in the *Daily Graphic*:

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"A strange custom still lingers in out-of-the-way country places in Herefordshire. On New Year's Day, very early in the morning, the farm-boys go out and cut branches of the

blackthorn, which they weave into a kind of globe of thorns. Then a large fire of straw is made in the farmyard, in which the globe of thorns is slightly burnt, while all the inmates of the farm stand, hand in hand, in a circle round the fire, shouting in a monotonous voice the words 'Old Cider,' prolonging each syllable to its utmost extent. When the globe of thorns is slightly charred it is taken indoors, and hung up in the kitchen, when it brings good luck for the



rest of the year. No one seems to know the origin of the superstition, though probably the words 'Old Cider' are a corruption of some much older words, possibly an invocation to a heathen deity. Old people say that in their youth the practice was general in all country places in Herefordshire, and it was a pretty sight on New Year's morning to see the fires burning all over the neighbourhood. Another custom still in use is to take a particular kind of cake, and on New Year's morning to bring a cow into the farmyard, and place the cake on her head. The cow walks forward, tosses her head, and the cake falls, and the prosperity of the New Year is foretold from the direction of its fall."

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Speaking on a former occasion of the observance of old customs, and alluding to the conservative habits of the English people in these matters, we mentioned the practice still followed at Newcastle-upon-Tyne of presenting Her Majesty's Judge of Assize with a Jacobus when he leaves the town. Mr. W. A. Day, of Redcar, Yorkshire (a son of Mr. Justice Day), kindly writes to us as to this as follows:

"In looking through the *Antiquary*, in the 'Notes of the Month,' for January, 1896, I observe a paragraph about giving the judge of assize a Jacobus. It occurs to me as possible

that you may not know the origin of this custom. As a fact, two judges visit Newcastle. The senior judge receives one coin and the junior another. One coin is a Jacobus and the other a Carolus, once termed, tradition says, a Carölus by the worthy mayor who presented it! In the old days of the Northern circuit the judges posted from Newcastle to Carlisle, and the Sheriff of Northumberland escorted them as far as Cumberland, where that county received them by its sheriff. This escort was caused by fear of border marauders. As things settled, the escort was given up, and the judges received a little dagger each in lieu thereof. To-day the dagger has disappeared, and the coins suggest that the judges shall buy their safe journey. Newcastle shares with Bristol the peculiarity of putting up the judges free of all cost. Lodgings are always found by all counties, but Newcastle and Bristol find food and drink. I do not know the explanation of this, though I have often asked."

Mr. J. Russell Larkby writes:

"I enclose a cutting from the *Globe*, referring to the deplorable destruction of Wrottesley Hall by fire. Surely it is a matter for congratulation to think that so considerate a body of borough authorities preside over the administration of affairs at Wolverhampton. All antiquaries will be pleased with the 'recent regulations,' prohibiting the attendance of a fire-engine, when its presence would probably have saved the valuable contents of Wrottesley Hall from almost total destruction."

The paragraph (*Globe*, December 16) is as follows:

"Wrottesley Hall, Staffordshire, the ancestral seat of the Wrottesley family for two centuries, has been entirely destroyed by fire. The flames were first discovered in Lord Wrottesley's dressing-room shortly after midnight, and before help could be obtained the entire west front was in flames. A mounted messenger was despatched to Wolverhampton for the steam fire-engine, but, under recent regulations of the borough authorities, the police brigade are prohibited from attending fires outside the borough, and consequently the engines were not sent. Lord Dartmouth's private engine from Patshull arrived

about two o'clock, but was unable to check the progress of the flames, and the entire mansion, as stated above, was completely burned, and its valuable contents of furniture, family heirlooms, pictures, and extensive library almost wholly destroyed."

We desire to call renewed attention to a work of the highest possible value to every antiquary, and which has been undertaken by Mr. G. L. Gomme, F.S.A., on behalf of the Congress of Archæological Societies, this being no less formidable a task than the preparation of an index of archæological papers published from 1682 to 1890. The records of British archæology are scattered through the transactions of so many societies that the need for a collected index has long been felt, and the formation of the Congress of Archæological Societies in 1888 led to the first important step being taken three years later of the compilation of a yearly index. This index has been compiled and issued for each of the years since 1891, and is admittedly of great value to the cause of archæological research, but to make it complete the index from the beginning of the Royal Society in 1682 up to 1890 is needed. This index has been compiled up to 1885, and prepared for the press by Mr. Gomme, who has offered the use of his manuscript to the Congress, and it is now proposed to complete the work for the five intervening years—1886 to 1890—and to issue to subscribers the entire index from 1682 to 1890. The index consists of a transcript of the titles of papers contributed to every archæological society and other societies publishing archæological material in the United Kingdom, these titles being arranged in proper bibliographical form, under author's name in alphabetical order, and to this is added an exhaustive subject index. Intending subscribers should send their names, with as little delay as possible, to Ralph Nevill, Esq., 13, Addison Crescent, Kensington, W.

Some uneasiness has been occasioned by a statement that the Whitgift Hospital in Croydon is in danger of being demolished. From a paragraph in the *Times* of December 21, it appeared that at the meeting of the Croydon Town Council held on the previous evening a memorial was received from the

Surrey Archaeological Society protesting against the demolition of the hospital, which is a very fine example of Elizabethan domestic architecture. Two days later the *Times* contained a supplementary paragraph, to the effect that no proposal for the destruction of the hospital had ever been made to the governors of the foundation, Mr. S. L. Rymer, chairman of the court of governors, adding the expression of his belief that any such idea of vandalism would be generally condemned.

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Professor Boyd Dawkins delivered a lecture in December at Douglas, under the auspices of the Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society, upon "The Isle of Man in Prehistoric Times." Professor Boyd Dawkins gave a sketch of the continental epoch, when the woolly mammoth and other extinct animals ranged over the continent, of which the island then formed a part. He dealt with the period of insularity, and described the fauna and flora of the island when it became surrounded with sea. Referring to the great Irish elk, a very fine skeleton of which has been quite lately found in the marl beds near Peel, he said the country must at one time have been much larger, to have supported such noble specimens of the deer tribe. Professor Dawkins then proceeded to describe the island during the Neolithic, Bronze, and Iron Ages, and dealt with the human inhabitants of the island during those ages. In conclusion, Professor Dawkins earnestly appealed to the Manx people to establish in the island a Manx museum. This, we understand, they are likely to do.

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The picturesque fortified manor-house of Westenhamer, near Hythe, Kent, known in the locality as Fair Rosamond's Bower, has, we regret to learn, become the headquarters of the new Folkestone Racecourse Club. In connection with the racecourse the shifting of a large amount of earth has taken place, and the moat has been dug out, in what manner we do not know, in order to furnish earth for a mound in front of the grand stand. In digging the moat many worked stones and other objects have been found. Up to the present the remains found have been for the most part of an archi-

tectural nature. Remains of pillars, gurgoyles and arches have been dug up in abundance, as well as some beautifully-sculptured pieces of stone, which have been rather rashly supposed by some to have formed a portion of a font. The house forms the remains of a thirteenth-century manorial seat, which belonged to the Aubervilles, passing subsequently to the Criolls, the Poynings, the Smythes, and the Champneis; but the tradition which would connect it with Fair Rosamond rests on the most slender basis.

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Mr. Robert Craufurd, of Stonewold, Ballyshannon, writes to us: "With reference to the very careful and appreciative review of Mr. Allingham's account of 'Captain Cuellar's Adventures in Connacht and Ulster,' which appeared in the *Antiquary* for December, I should like, as the translator of the Spanish document, to add a word or two in support of what appears to me to be the important suggestion of the reviewer as to the identity of the Bishop who helped Cuellar to escape.

"In Captain Duro's book, *La Armada Invencible*, he quotes from Cuellar's narrative thus: 'Llámase el Obispo D. Reimundo Termini (?) Obispo de Times (?)', the literal translation of which is, 'The Bishop was called Don Reimundo Termini (?) Bishop of Times (?)'.

"Now, as the notes of interrogation occur in the Spanish text, they suggest, I think, that Captain Duro found difficulty in deciphering the words 'Termini' and 'Times' in the original manuscript, and that he was not altogether satisfied as to having got them correctly in print. The reviewer's suggestion that we should read 'Tierney' for 'Termini' is one that will, I think, recommend itself to everyone who has studied the subject. It should be remembered, too, that Cuellar had no note-book in which to enter names, and had to depend altogether upon his memory.

"Assuming, then, that the reviewer's suggestion is correct, and that Raymond Tierney, a Galway man, who was Bishop of Elphin at the beginning of the seventeenth century, was he who succoured Cuellar, the question remains, What is the meaning of 'Bishop of Times'?

"The word 'Tuam' might easily be mistaken, in writing, for 'Times.' Tuam is in

Galway; but then there is the difficulty that it was an archiepiscopal see, and a man who had already been Archbishop of Tuam was not likely to be met with subsequently as Bishop of Elphin. Besides, Cuellar, with his Castilian sense of the dignity and importance of titles, would most probably have remembered that it was an Archbishop who helped him. Could it be that he was a Suffragan Bishop of Tuam, assisting the Archbishop at the time of the Armada, and that he afterwards became Bishop of Elphin? The only other name of an Irish see likely to be mistaken in manuscript for 'Times' is 'Ferns.'

We do not think that there is really very much difficulty as to the explanation of the title given by Cuellar to Bishop Raymond Tierney of Elphin. He probably knew the Bishop by the name of the village or house where he lived, and mistook it for the name of the episcopal see.

In December last the annual social meeting of the Council of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society was held at Bradford. Some years ago the society voted a sum of money towards the Grassington explorations in Upper Wharfedale. At this meeting, as the society has funds in hand, it was resolved that excavations should be made on the site of the old Roman castle at Ilkley. It was also determined that inquiries should be made about the Roman road at Bingley and the earthworks on Rumbolds Moor, as places where the explorers might make discoveries of importance.

The smaller provincial societies do good work by fostering a taste for the study of archaeology; but it is not wise for them to be too ambitious, nor, on the other hand, should the objects for which they exist be entirely forgotten. We make this latter observation because a paragraph has reached us regarding a meeting of the Alloa Archaeological Society during December, when a lecture was delivered on "The Jameson Raid," which, we are told, proved "most interesting and enjoyable." Everything, of course, is a matter of opinion, and what may seem to one person as too modern to be treated as archaeology at all, may to another seem just the reverse.

Still, we hardly realized that an event scarcely two years old would ever come to be considered a suitable subject for the meeting of an archæological society.

We are glad to see the increasing interest taken in parish registers, and note that on December 20 the Shropshire Parish Register Society was duly constituted at Shrewsbury. The Bishop of Lichfield presided, and four other bishops will be members of the society, which already includes about 150. The society will be governed by a president, Lord Windsor, and a council, having as chairman Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., to whom the formation of the society is mainly due, with the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher as hon. secretary. Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore has consented to act as editor.

We have also received a prospectus of the Lancashire Parish Register Society, which has been formed, under the patronage of the bishops of Manchester and Liverpool, to publish the church registers of those ancient Lancashire parishes that have not already been printed. The transcripts will be made by thoroughly competent and trustworthy persons, under the auspices of the society, and to be "approved of by the legal custodians of the registers," whatever that may mean. The prospectus states that as far as can be ascertained at present, of registers commencing not later than 1700, there are the following numbers in the various hundreds: Amounderness 11, Blackburn 16, Leyland 8, North Lonsdale 13, South Lonsdale 12, Salford 19, West Derby 27—making a total for the whole county of 106. It is not proposed at present to print any of the registers of the churches of more recent foundation. The society has several transcripts ready for the press, all of which have been made by competent antiquaries, and early in 1898 one or more volumes will be issued to the members. It is purposed, so far as possible, to select registers for printing from the various parts of the county, each in turn, so as to evoke general interest from the whole of Lancashire. All registers issued by the society will be printed in full, and every volume will contain an index of names. Where there are gaps in the parochial registers

an effort will be made to supply them from the episcopal transcripts at Chester. The subscription is to be a guinea a year. The Rev. W. Löwenberg, St. Peter's Vicarage, Bury, is the hon. secretary.

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A discovery of interest is announced as having been made at Tasburgh in Norfolk. The village is the reputed site of a Roman camp, and occasional remains have been discovered there. The new discovery is the burial-place of the victims of what was evidently a considerable battle. In one small pit, only a few yards square, forty skulls were found, as if the dead had been thrown in in heaps, and at other points in the neighbourhood excavations following on the first discovery have revealed others. The matter is, we understand, receiving attention from local and other antiquaries, and a more detailed account may be shortly expected.

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Mr. William Adam, of West Skichen, Carmyllie, in Aberdeenshire, recently picked up from off a sandy knoll on that farm a small sepulchral urn. It was lying near a ditch, at a place where the soil was mouldering away, and was just protruding from the ground. It is very small in size, hardly bigger than a breakfast-cup, of earthenware, presumably sun-baked, but neat and quite entire. It was sent to Dr. Anderson, of the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, who has written to the finder that "It is a sepulchral urn, and of great interest from its being the smallest of its shape that I have yet seen. It belongs to the Bronze Age, that is, the archaeological period which preceded the Iron Age, and began after the use of stone tools had died out, and lasted in Britain till within a few centuries of the Christian era. The cup, therefore, is at least a century or two older than the Christian era—say 2,000 years or thereby. It was probably placed with a burial, and if the place where it was found were searched the bones would probably be found, and perhaps another urn or more, for where there is one burial of this kind there are often others. In fact, the finding of an urn often shows the site of a tribal cemetery. The little urn is such a fine and perfect specimen that we are anxious to preserve it in the museum, where all similar

sepulchral finds throughout Scotland are well represented." We hope that it will be secured for the museum at Edinburgh.

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Although more properly a geological than an archaeological discovery, it may not be altogether out of place if we record in these Notes the recent finding at Stockport, in Cheshire, of a giant fossilized oak, trunk and two branches complete, embedded on land which is being excavated for the construction of municipal sewage outfall works. It is an exceptionally fine specimen, exceeding in dimensions any oak now growing in this country, and its quality, in beauty of colour and grain and in solidity, makes it unique. The tree is computed to weigh over 40 tons. Professor Boyd Dawkins and other experts have declared it to be one of the giants which grew thousands of years ago in the primeval forests. The Corporation of Stockport has been asked, in a petition signed by several well-known men, including Professor Boyd Dawkins, to undertake the expense of the removal of the oak in order that it may be preserved.

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A discovery has been made in the town of Reigate in the form of a portion of a roadway which is thought to be possibly of Roman origin. Some workmen, while excavating for a sewer in Nutley Lane, came upon a formed roadway about 5 feet below the surface of the highway. The path is about 14 feet wide, and is composed of flints, the edges of which have been trimmed to fit, and is altogether of a very even character. By some the path is considered to be a continuation of the "Pilgrim's Way" to Canterbury, which passed through Reigate, and which can be seen on the side of the road leading to Reigate Hill. In the opinion of others the road formed part of the old Roman road from Winchester to London, which passed over the hill, the name Reigate being a corruption of Ridge-gate—the way over the hill. Mr. W. B. Paley, of Chelsea, writing to the *Times* of January 8, suggests that "if the road runs north and south or nearly so it is probably a portion of the Roman road from Portslade, near Brighton, to London. This place was most likely the Portus Adurni, the River Adur running into

the sea close by at Shoreham. In 1781 remains of a precisely similar flint road were discovered on St. John's Common, near Hurstpierpoint, in Sussex, only about a foot below the surface of the ground. It ran north and south, in a line between Portslade and London." Mr. Paley points out that the Roman route from London to Winchester was viâ Silchester, where it struck off to the south from the Great Western Road.

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The Mesa Encantada, or Enchanted Mesa (tableland) of New Mexico, has been surveyed by a party from the Bureau of American Ethnology. Some years ago Bandelier found that the Acoma Indians have a tradition of their ancestors having occupied the summit, but abandoned it, because the pathway up the cliff was destroyed, probably by a cloud-burst, which they ascribed to supernatural agency. Lummis and Hodge also confirmed this tradition, and the mesa was regarded as inaccessible. Hodge was prevented from trying to scale it by regard for Indian sentiment. Quite recently Professor Libbey, of Princeton, ascended the mount, but saw no traces of Indian occupation. The Indians, annoyed at his impeachment of their tradition, conducted the party from the Bureau to their holy place on September 3. After reaching the height, 431 feet, they were conducted by the Indians along the old route to the top, where they stayed the night. Several potsherds, two broken stone axes, a bit of shell bracelet, and a stone arrow-head were found on the narrow and windy crest. All vestiges of the ancient trail up the talus, and thence by hand-and-foot holes to the top, have been obliterated, except some traces of the holes. The party found no difficulty in ascending, and Professor Libbey need not have used his kite and boatswain chair. The tradition of the Indians is thus confirmed.

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From the Woolwich District Antiquarian Society we have received a copy of the Annual Report for 1897. The society seems in a quiet way to be doing useful work in its own district. The report contains papers on "Crayford," by Mr. R. J. Jackson; "How bury House," by Mr. G. O. Howell, with illustration; "Local Place-Names and Vestry Books," by Mr. W. T. Vincent; "Woolwich

Parish Registers," by Mr. William Norman; and "Roman Coins relating to Britain," by Mr. A. H. Baldwin.



Spanish Historic Monuments.

BY JOSEPH LOUIS POWELL

(Of the Royal Academy of San Fernando, Madrid).

(Continued from p. 13.)

§ 5. LA PUERTA DE VALMARDÓN.



HIS ancient gate, known also as the "Arco del Cristo de la Luz" on account of its position close to the latter monument, is sometimes called "Arco Romano." There is no historical record of its construction, so we



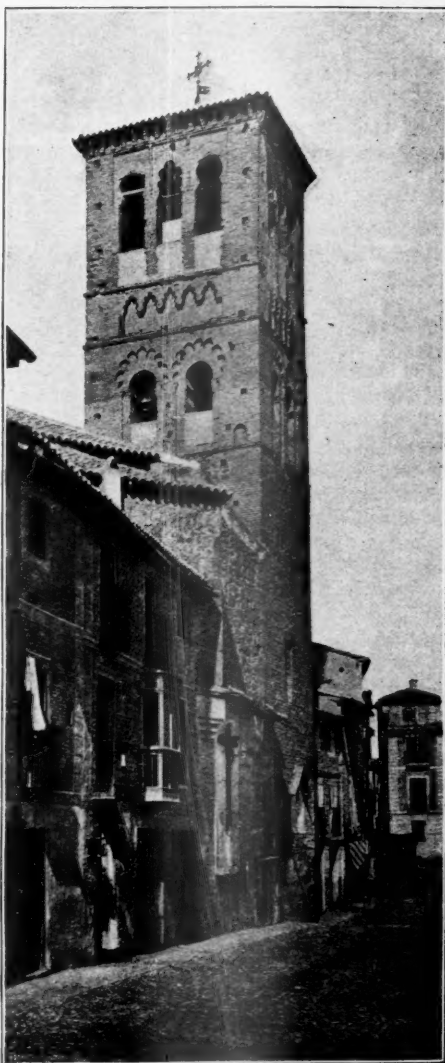
LA PUERTA DE VALMARDÓN.

must depend chiefly upon the evidence available on an attentive study of the monument on the spot. A "Roman arch" it is, though

whether actually erected in Roman time may be doubted. It more probably formed part of the walls erected to defend Toledo by the Gothic King Wamba towards the close of the seventh century, and the end of the Visigothic monarchy, upon which the curtain drops with the defeat and death of Roderick at the battle of the Guadalete in A.D. 711. It is evident that this ancient gateway was erected anterior to the Moorish dominion over Toledo then begun. Both form and construction tend to prove this. The inner arch on the side of the city, as well as the outer towards the suburbs, have a slightly irregular outline, which yet on the whole conforms to the semicircle. There is nothing of the Arabic character about either of them. The construction of the arches and lower walls is of large blocks of granite, with wide joints of mortar of a type thoroughly *primitive*, not to say *rude*. Such primitive masonry can hardly be set down to finished masters in engineering and building like the Romans. The insides of the gateway, and more particularly the jambs, are much worn by the ravages of time. Hence I have been led to the conclusion that the lower part of this gateway dates back a good many centuries, though not quite as far as to the Romans. The higher part was evidently added by the Moors. The inscription now extant over one of the city gates—*Erexit fauore Deo rex inclytus urbem, Wamba*—is a historical witness to the fact that King Wamba, the Visigoth, was a great builder. Among other things, he either first erected a city wall or repaired that which previously existed. Defending walls were only absolutely required on the north side, as the Tagus and its rocky defile protect the city in other directions. Now two lines of wall exist, both starting from the Alcántara Bridge, the inner line keeping higher up and skirting the precipitous cliffs which form the city's natural defence north and north-westwards. This inner and higher fortified line is set down to Wamba, and the date of its erection is about A.D. 674, or, at least, previous to his relinquishing the crown for the cowl, which took place in A.D. 687. The Puerta del Sol, as well as a Roman arch immediately above it on the road to the city, are just left outside this inner city wall, but the Puerta de Valmardón is included.

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cluded, and the three gates or arches are scarcely more than a stone's-throw from each other. Hence there seems every reason to



TOWER OF SANTO TOMÉ.

(From a photograph by Laurent and Co., Madrid.)

include this ancient gate as part of the works of King Wamba, who, according to a Spanish proverb, lived "a very long while ago."

§ 7. THE TOWER OF SANTO TOMÉ.

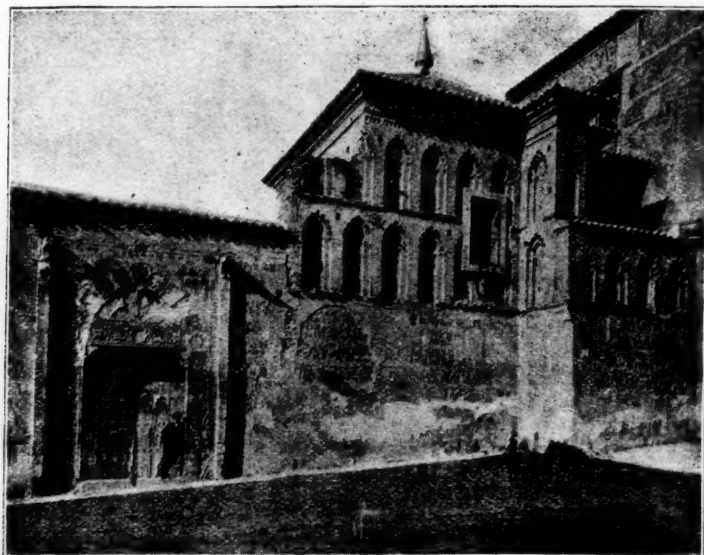
In this tower a good example is shown of Moorish work applied to Christian churches, and which is usually held in Spain to form a style by itself, known as *Mudéjar*. The construction of the lower part of the tower is of that effective kind peculiar to the Moors in cities like Toledo and Segovia. Between the several courses of hard stone, resembling flint, lines of brick intervene, the quoins being also of the latter. Here we find the pointed Moorish arch wrought into trefoils, cinquefoils, septifoils, and multifoils. These last, along with the whole of the lower of the

point, whereat they are cut away to receive the thrust of the higher part. The corbelled roof of the tower, with eaves of corrugated tile, forms a very picturesque skyline.

The view of the street adjoining the tower presents on the walls of the houses the beautiful masonry and stucco decorations which so well portray the constructive skill of the Moors of Spain.

§ 8. THE PALACE OF PETER THE CRUEL, NOW CONVENT OF SANTA ISABEL.

There are in Toledo numerous doorways of palaces and private houses offering quite



PALACE OF PETER THE CRUEL.

three tiers into which the tower is divided, seem to have undergone restoration. The bricks have a newer, sharper look than in the higher stages. The middle stage is shortened, the round pillars of the arcaded panels having all, save one, disappeared. Of the three higher arched openings, the outer show the peculiar custom of Moorish builders in cutting the thrust of the arch at a given angle; that is to say, the courses of the bricks are not continuously convergent all round the arch, as in Northern work. The lower courses are horizontal to a certain

a field for study by themselves, and showing a most remarkable admixture of styles. These remains of former sumptuous buildings seem at first sight to convey to a chance observer the idea of Renaissance of the sixteenth century, as it was then that many features from very different sources were often combined in a single work. It seems more probable, however, on a comparison of these doorways one with another, that they are actually mediæval; and such elements as appear at first to belong to the Renaissance are afterwards found to be rather reminis-

cences of Romanesque. Among the most notable of these are the massive portals of Ayala, of the palaces of Samuel Levi, as well as of his master, Don Pedro of Castile. Our illustration shows a view of one side of the last-mentioned palace. The portal itself, like that of Ayala, shows a marked Gothic influence, more especially in the outline of the arch; while the decoration is of a peculiar kind, hard to classify. The right of the palace wall, on the other hand, shows a marked Moorish character. It might well be supposed that, as it bears the name of the "Alcázar del Rey Don Pedro," it is of his time, A.D. 1350—1369. Madoz, however, declared that nothing is positively known as to its date.

In conclusion, it may be remarked that, as there formerly existed hereabouts a multitude of important edifices, it is possible that the two parts of the wall, of which we give a view, and which show such distinct influences at work, formed part of two distinct buildings of quite different origin, use, and date.

On the contrary, the palace of Samuel Levi, near the synagogue erected at his expense, was actually built by the Hebrew Treasurer; and when he fell into disgrace, it was confiscated by his master, Don Pedro. It was afterwards the property and residence of the Marquis de Villena.



England's Oldest Handicrafts.

BY ISABEL SUART ROBSON.

I.—WORKERS IN WOOL AND FLAX.

IN many industries of the fifteenth century the germ of the present factory system may be distinctly traced. Manufacturers were already organizing little communities for industrial purposes, arranged as to afford scope for combination and division of labour. The master was bound to his workmen more closely than the modern mill-owner to his "hands," but the germ of the system was none the less present. It was not a system of cottage industry, such as had hitherto been in vogue, but of congregated labour,

organized by one man, the head and owner of the industrial village. Among such famous "master clothiers" we read of Cuthbert of Kendal, Hodgkins of Halifax, and Richard King of Bradford, whose descendants are woollen manufacturers in the Riding to-day. Perhaps the greatest of them was John Winchcombe, or "Jack of Newbury," as he was called, who was the first, so far as we can discover, to conceive the idea of congregating spinners in one place. It is recorded of him that he had a hundred looms always at work in his house, and was rich enough to send a hundred of his journeymen duly equipped to Flodden Field. A poem of his own composing rather lengthily describes his establishment; besides "the hundred looms and the place of the carders and sorters," there was a spinning-room, where

Four hundred maidens did abyde
In petticoats of stemmel red,
And milk whyte Kerchers on their head.

This plan of setting up many looms and engaging journeymen had always given great dissatisfaction to the weavers who plied their craft in their own cottages. As early as 1340 Thomas Blanket, of Bath, was ordered to pay a heavy fine "for having caused various machines for weaving to be set up in his house, and for having hired weavers and other workmen for this purpose." In the early part of the sixteenth century they again petitioned Government to move in their behalf. Henry VIII., who always carefully nurtured his manufactures, passed an Act limiting weavers living in towns to two looms, a plain intention to prevent cloth manufacture from falling into the hands of capitalists who employed "hands" rather than men, and to enable as many people as possible to earn an independent livelihood in their own houses. The cost would be, of course, necessarily greater and the cloth dearer than if trade had been allowed to follow its co-operative tendency, but the Government seems to have thought that any such loss was compensated by the sense of independence and manly freedom with which weavers would be able to live and support their families; yet it was from these village communities that Manchester, Bolton, Leeds, Halifax, Bury, and many other important towns arose, with their huge fac-

tories, where workmen number thousands, and produce is almost incredibly great.

Exeter in the seventeenth century had already become noted for its serges, "the whole town and country for at least twenty miles being engaged in spinning, weaving, dressing, scouring, fulling, and drying the texture." In the *Diary of Celia Fiennes*, written during the reign of William III. and Mary, we have an interesting account of the industry as it struck a young and observant girl at a time when a very few "fine ladies" gave a thought as to how the cloth in which they habited themselves was prepared for use:

"At this tyme serge turns the most money in a week of anything in England. One weeke with another there is 1000 pound paid in ready money, sometimes 1500 pound. The weavers bring in their serges and must have their money, which they employ to provide them yarne to goe to work againe. The carryers I met going with it bring the serges all just from the Looome, and soe they are put into the fulling-mills; but first they will Clean and Scour their rooms with them, which by the way gives noe pleasing perfume to the room, and I should think the oyle and grease would rather foull a room than cleanse it, but I perceive it is otherwise esteemed by them which will send to their acquaintance that are tuckers, the dayes serges come in, for a roll to clean their house." Surely this must have been an abuse of the manufacture rather than a legitimate custom, though the fair traveller assures us "of this I was an Eyewitness." The next process, she says, "was to lay them in brine, then to swape them, put them into the fulling-mills, then turn water into them and scour them. The mill draws out and gathers in the serges, it's a pretty diversion to see it, a sort of huge, machine with notch'd timbers like great teethe—one would think it would injure the serges, but it does not. When they are thus scoured, they drye them in racks strained out which are thickly set one by the other, and huge large fields are occupy'd this way almost all round the town. When drye they pick out all knots, then fold them with a paper between Every fold and so sett them on an iron plate on the top of which is a furnace of fire of Coales, this is the hot press; then

they fold them Exceeding Exact and then press them in a cold press, some they dye but the most are sent for London white." The south-western counties still hold the chief place as a serge-producing district, and much the same methods on an improved scale are in vogue, though the preliminary detail of using them as scouring-cloths does not find a place to-day.

Defoe, in his *Tour through Great Britain* (1724-1726), gives an interesting account of the class of small manufacturers "who lived in their ownland, working with their workpeople," not only in the western counties, but in the Yorkshire Riding. The district round Halifax, he says, "is divided into small enclosures, with hardly a house out of speaking distance from another! And we could see in every house a tenter and on almost every tenter a piece of cloth, a Kersey or shalloon. At every considerable house there was a manufactory. Every clothier keeps, at least, one horse to carry his goods to market, and everyone keeps a cow or two or more for his family. The houses were full of lusty fellows, some at dye-vats, some at the looms, others dressing the cloths: the women and the children carding or spinning, being all employed from the youngest to the oldest; and," the writer adds, "not a beggar to be seen anywhere or an idle person," a comment scarcely applicable to Halifax or any large manufacturing town to-day.

The period of which Defoe wrote was the zenith of Norfolk's prosperity as a cloth-manufacturing district. It had suffered considerably by the change in dress and material brought about by the Treaty of Commerce made with France in 1713; and the grievances therefrom resulting were set forth in a pamphlet entitled *The Weaver's True Cause*. The weavers in this protest pointed out "that women of quality who had hitherto worn English wares were now clothing themselves in outlawed chintzes, and that the wearing of printed and painted commodities put all degrees and orders of womankind into such disorder and confusion that the lady could not be known from her chambermaid"! An Act was passed prohibiting the selling or wearing of foreign calicoes, and so rigorously enforced that, according to a London newspaper of December 30, 1722, a woman was

seized in London Wall for wearing a dress faced with the forbidden texture, and taken before a magistrate. This hardy advocate of free-trade and a woman's right to please herself, refused to pay the fine, and underwent a term of imprisonment. In spite of its "grievances" Norwich was, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, the most prominent manufacturing town, and its workmen so far in advance of all others that many districts sent their goods there to be dyed and finished; 150,000 people were engaged in various branches of textile manufacture, and from £600,000 to £700,000 was paid annually in wages. "The weaver never thought of sitting down to commoner fare than is placed to-day on the tables of the well-to-do middle-classes." Upon this era of prosperity broke the Thirty Years' War, disastrously affecting the large trade of the city with the Continent, and before this long struggle was ended Yorkshire was competing actively for the supremacy in trade. The "Industrial Revolution," as the introduction of machinery has been aptly termed, was now at hand, and Yorkshire accepted the change with quickness and enterprise. In Norfolk there was a strong disinclination to adopt mechanical methods; there were in Norwich two parties so opposed to each other that neither dared to introduce improved tools lest the other should riot. "On this crisis, ending as it did in the decline of its trade, Norwich was its own worst enemy." In 1838, when the West Riding was working 347 mills by machinery, and employing 30,000 hands, there lingered in Norwich 5,000 hand-loom, of which more than 3,000 were in the cottages of the weavers, and only three were worked by steam, and one driven by the antiquated water-wheel.

The manufacturers of Norwich discovered their mistake, and hastened to introduce the newest machinery when it was too late. Attention for a while was exclusively confined to the specialities which formed the staple trade of the district; the Norwich Spinning Company, Messrs. Grout and Co., Messrs. Jay and Sons, Messrs. Blake, Messrs. Middleton and Answorth, Messrs. Willet and Nephew especially contributed to revive the trade, but although to-day over 16,000 persons are employed in Norwich, and all the villages

help to swell the number, the West Riding keeps the position it won a century or more ago, as the chief seat of England's woollen manufacture.

Until the middle of the eighteenth century the poet's vision of

Contentment spinning at the cottage-door

was no imaginary picture. Labour at the loom went on leisurely and regularly; women and children shared the task of the men, carding and spinning the weft which father and sons wove into cloth. But a great change was now to take place, that "great Industrial Revolution" which was at first neither more, nor less than a fierce battle between manual labour and mechanism. Those who brought it about had as many difficulties to contend with as a traveller in an unexplored and hostile country. "Driven from town to town, persecuted with the violence of hatred by those who believed that machinery was a device of the father of all evil to deprive them of daily bread, their lives frequently endangered and sometimes forfeited, their machines ruthlessly broken to atoms and their every attempt to improve manufacture and increase English industries treated as an endeavour to steal existence from the working classes," such phases of persecution were but too common, and the pages of contemporary history and fiction have perpetuated their barbaric details for us. From the year 1713, when the weavers began to protest against the introduction of Dutch and French textures to the disuse of English homespun garments, down to 1830, our manufacturing centres were scenes of violence and lawlessness. On many occasions the newly-purchased machinery had to be protected at the point of the bayonet, and the too rabid partisans of handicraft taught the law of progress by the severe sentence of the law. Even those who "withheld their hands from violence" held the ineradicable belief that "before long the new-fangled tools would have had their day," and the country return to the good old fashion of "hammer and hand," by which, says the motto, "all art doth stand." As late as 1798 a member of the firm of Ramsbotham, Swaine and Murgatroyd, of Bradford, had to strip off his coat and literally fight his way through an infuriated mob in order to deposit

the first cartload of stone for building a factory. Bradford was one of the earliest towns to adopt mechanical aids, and adapted itself with surprising rapidity to changing circumstances. The power-loom was introduced into the town in 1825, and in the following year very determined efforts were made to prevent its use. The factory of Messrs. Horsfall was marked out as the chief object upon which the rioters should wreak their displeasure. On a bright May day about 250 persons gathered round the mill, and after proceeding to break the windows with stones, retired to the moor. There they were joined by as many more dissatisfied workmen, and returned to the mill between eight and nine o'clock. The authorities, however, had profited by this delay and were ready for the rioters. The Riot Act was read, and they dispersed. A second and third onslaught was made on the following day, and the Riot Act had again to be read; but unfortunately some foolish person in the crowd had the hardihood to fire a pistol. The workmen who were inside the mill protecting the machinery hereupon lost patience and fired upon the rioters, killing two lads and wounding others. Authority eventually prevailed, and quiet was restored to the town, and Bradford did not again rise against what Mr. James calls "their never-tired, all-powerful drudges." Between the years 1812 and 1816 destroying machinery was an organized proceeding carried on systematically by a band of discontented handicraftsmen, calling themselves "Luddites," after one Ned Ludd, a Leicestershire idiot, who had in a passion destroyed some stocking frames thirty years before. Their leaders boldly declared their willingness to march a hundred miles in order to destroy the detested implements which seemed to promise all sorts of future misery and depression in their particular industry. The "great Industrial Revolution" seemed to them absolutely unnecessary, and yet certain difficulties attending the weavers' craft had brought it about quite naturally. A weaver who had no family who could spin the weft for him was at an immense disadvantage: he had to give out the work to be done, and lost much time in going from house to house to find assistance. It was no unusual thing for him to have to walk

several miles each morning in order to collect from the spinners sufficient weft to keep him employed during the day. The demand for weft was usually greater than the supply, and as the spinners were constantly hurried in their work, what they produced was not of uniform value, often unfit for use in the finer branches of weaving. When we remember that under a heavy penalty the weaver was bound to return his work finished on a certain day, and every hour lost in the morning had to be borrowed from the night, it is only to be expected that some long head should strive to compass a quicker method of producing weft than the old hand labour.

In 1770, James Hargreaves, a weaver of Standhill, near Blackburn, patented the spinning-jenny, a frame with a number of spindles side by side, which was fed by machinery, and by means of which many threads might be spun at once, instead of only one, as on the hand-spinning wheel. The invention was first applied to cotton, but weavers of wool soon availed themselves of its time-saving properties.

Nine years later, Samuel Crompton, a spinner, the son of a Bolton farmer, superseded this invention with a machine called the "mule," which was an enormous success. To day 12,000 spindles are often worked at once and by one spinner, and there is scarcely a factory in England but has availed itself of Crompton's "mule."

These inventions, however, only increased the power of spinning raw material into yarn, and intelligent men were puzzling their minds to fashion a machine which should do as much for weaving. In 1785, Dr. Cartwright, a Kentish clergyman, brought out the power-loom, which aimed at sweeping away the hand-weaver, as the spinning-jenny and the mule had done the hand-spinner. It was eminently successful, and was the precursor of a long line of improved machinery for weaving in all its branches, and of a gigantic increase in the textile manufacture of England. The widespread discontent the power-loom caused among artisans has been touched upon already, and only with a long lapse of years could men be brought to see that life and labour were still to be theirs, though workers in wool and flax ceased for ever to be handicraftsmen.

Reception of John, Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, as a Canon of Rouen in 1430.

THE reader will scarcely need to be reminded that Henry V. had died in 1422, leaving his only son Henry VI., an infant nine months old, successor to the Crown. The elder of Henry VI.'s two uncles, John, Duke of Bedford, was intrusted with the Government, and as Regent of France spent much of his time in that country and at Rouen, the capital of Normandy. The chief events which took place in France during the period of his regency do not need to be repeated, culminating as they did in the exploits of the Maid of Orleans and her cruel execution in 1431, and finally closing with the duke's own death four years later.

The episode in the duke's career which is here related has been Englished from the ninth chapter of the second book of a rather scarce work by Dom Pommeraye, entitled *Histoire de l'Eglise Cathédrale de Rouen, Métropolitaine et Primatiale de Normandie, divisée en cinq livres*, and published anonymously in 1686 at Rouen. It describes the reception of the Duke of Bedford as a canon of the cathedral church of Rouen in 1430.

The magnificent illuminated manuscript book of Hours, generally known as the *Bedford Missal*, executed for the duke while Regent of France, contains what are believed to be portraits of himself and his wife Anne of Burgundy, and bears further testimony to his ecclesiastical instincts. The accompanying illustrations of these two pictures are copied from drawings published at the time of the purchase of the *Bedford Missal* for the nation in 1852. The fact that the Duke became a canon of Rouen is not generally known, and is an interesting event in his career.

"CHAPTER IX.—THE DUKE OF BEDFORD ASSUMES THE HABIT OF A CANON IN THE CATHEDRAL OF ROUEN.

"A modern writer has very truly observed that as heathen emperors did not consider that they possessed the attributes of royalty

in full, if they did not assume the functions of the priesthood as well, so our Most Christian Kings by a like sentiment have ever been ready to accept the honour which the popes have conferred upon them of wearing the surplice and almuce in the quality of canons of St. John Lateran at Rome,* and not only do they possess this right in the Lateran church, but also in several of the cathedrals of their own kingdom as well,† so that it is no matter for surprise that the Duke of Bedford sought to enjoy a like privilege in the cathedral church of Rouen. This duke, who was son, brother, and uncle of a king,‡ Duke of Bedford and of Angers, Earl of Maine, Richmond, Kendal, and Harcourt, having come to France in the capacity of regent of the kingdom on behalf of the young King Henry, his nephew, and residing usually at Rouen with Anne of Burgundy, his spouse, deemed that it would be a proper and pious act if he adopted the habit of a canon, and with that intention he testified on October 20, 1430, to the canons of the cathedral in chapter assembled, 'the devotion which he bore towards God and the glorious Virgin Mary, together with a very loving request (by which placing his confidence in them for the good of his body and soul, and of his spouse the most illustrious Anne of Burgundy, and by a sentiment of respect for their society, being already one of their founders, as well as their lord), he asked to be received among them as one of their brethren, to have his daily distribution of bread and wine, and as a mark of fraternity to wear the surplice and almuce; and also that both he and his most gracious and illustrious spouse might be associated in the

* The church of St. John Lateran, *Ecclesia Cathedralis Lateranensis*, is the cathedral church of Rome, in which, and not in St. Peter's, the pope has his throne as bishop of the diocese of Rome.

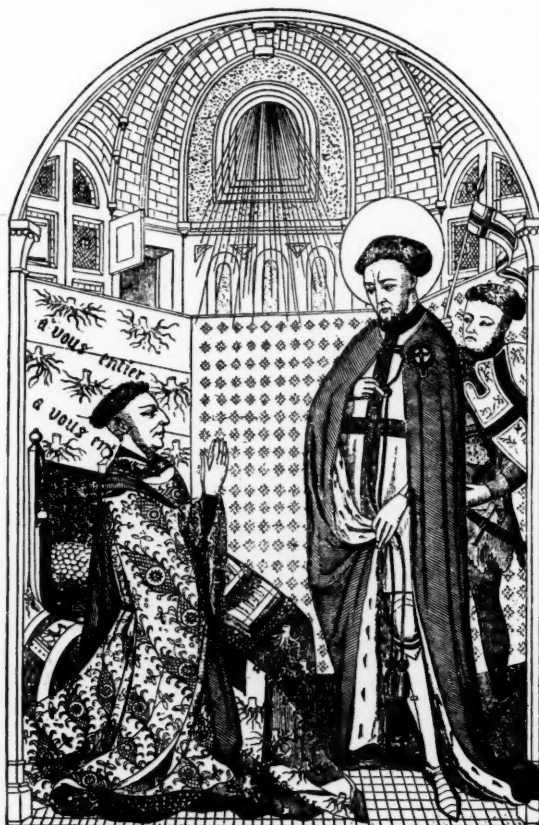
† The King of France was "premier chanoine" of Lyons, Embrun, Le Mans, and other churches of his kingdom. The English sovereign is still First Cursal Canon of St. David's Cathedral. It is generally supposed that the quasi-sacerdotal consecration which the English sovereigns still receive, and which those of France used to receive at their coronation, forms the ground of their eligibility for ecclesiastical preferment of the kind. This, however, cannot be made to apply to the Duke of Bedford, who, of course, was never crowned at all.

‡ Son of Henry IV., brother of Henry V., and uncle of Henry VI.

prayers of the society, and in the participation of all the good works which it might please God to give them grace to perform.'

"The members of the chapter having solemnly debated the matter, and realizing the great advantage, both public and private, which would accrue from it, unanimously

Pardon,* and on that day, which was observed with solemnity in the cathedral, he came thither with tokens of great devotion, accompanied by his spouse, and by the reverend father in God, my lord Peter, Bishop of Beauvais,† Peer of France, vested in pontifical robes (who had on either side Messieurs the



decided that, having regard to the devotion of the illustrious prince, they would receive him with pleasure in such a manner as he might desire, not only as their fellow,* but as their only and most honoured lord after the king. The most honourable lord duke thereupon sent his reply to the canons, that he desired his reception to take place on the following Monday, October 23, the day and festival of St. Romain, styled that of the

* Confrère.

Bishops of Avranches‡ and Evreux),§ and Messieurs the Precentor,|| Treasurer,¶ the

* The dedication festival of a church is known at the present day as a "Pardon" in Brittany.

† Peter Cauchon de Sommièvre, appointed in 1420, and translated to Lisieux in 1432, "judex de la Pucelle d'Orléans." Gams, *Series Episcoporum*, p. 566. He died in 1442.

‡ John de St. Avit, appointed in 1391, died 1442.

§ Martial Fournier, appointed in 1427, died 1439.

|| John Broüillot, M.A., appointed 1421.

¶ Raoul Roussel, Doctor of Decrees, appointed in 1420.

Archdeacons of Eu,* Vexin Français,† and Petit Caux,‡ with the Chancellor,§ and many other canons and chaplains of the cathedral, besides a great number of abbots, priors,

ladies, and persons of all sorts and conditions, and of both sexes.

"Being thus nobly supported, the duke was received with his illustrious spouse at



and others, both ecclesiastics and lay people, grand seigneurs, gentlemen, dames, and

* Nicolas de Venderes, appointed in 1417.

† There seems some doubt as to who was the person recognised as Archdeacon of Vexin Français at this period. John Garin had been appointed, but his possession of the preferment was disputed.

‡ John de Boissay, appointed in 1409. There were anciently six archdeacons in the Church of Rouen. They ranked in order as follows, after the treasurership and before the chancellorship: (1) The Grand Archdeaconry or that of Rouen; (2) Eu; (3) Grand Caux; (4) Vexin Français; (5) Vexin Normand; (6) Petit Caux.

§ The chancellor was apparently Giles Deschamps.

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the great entrance of the church, and was given the holy water. Then, after having venerated the holy cross and kissed the text of the holy Gospels, they were conducted in procession by the canons and other clergy, singing an anthem of the Virgin, to the crucifix. There they halted to venerate the image and the holy relics within it. After which the procession was continued to the chapter-house, where the said lord duke having taken the first place, the duchess retired to a position on the right hand, where she knelt down and remained engaged in

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devotion during a short exhortation delivered by the venerable Mr. Nicholas Coupequesne. After this the lord duke rose to receive the surplice and almuce from Mr. Precentor. He then descended with modesty, and took his place among the canons as a token of the fraternity which he had contracted with them. The children of the choir, vested in albes, then came bearing candelabra with lighted tapers, the text of the holy Gospels, and the bread. The duke placed his hand on the text, and swore to defend the rights and liberties of the Church. He was then put in possession by the bread and wine which were presented to him, and which he touched according to custom, and at once thanked the society. Return was made in procession to the choir, where another solemn procession was immediately formed around [the exterior of] the church, as was customary on triple festivals. They re-entered by the nave, all the canons wearing copes, except the lord duke, who, on account of having lately recovered from illness, was too weak to bear [the weight of] one, but he caused it to be carried immediately in front of him in the sight of everybody.

"During the Mass which followed, the duke sent to the sacristy as an offering a full and complete set of ornaments, namely, the covering of the altar comprising a dossal and frontal, cloths, hangings, seventeen copes, a chasuble, tunics, and albes for the celebration of the Divine mysteries, with five albes for the children of the choir. The suit was of red sendal,* powdered with gold fleurs-de-lis, and a border of the same colour. He also gave a chalice of gold, weighing seven ounces. In the centre of the paten was a device—that of a holy vernicle.†

"The duke and his spouse went thence to dine at their own residence, where they very graciously accepted eight loaves of bread and four gallons of wine, which were presented to them on behalf of the chapter. The day following the duke had his distribution with the other canons, and it was ordered that he should receive it during the whole of the time that he was at Rouen."

* Sendal was "a silken fabric frequently mentioned in church inventories and early poems."—*The Draper's Dictionary*, p. 61.

† The vernicle is a representation of the bust or face of our Lord.

Archæological News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

EXCAVATIONS have been carried out for some time past in Cooper's Fields and in the grounds between Cathays Park and Queen Street, Cardiff, by Mr. C. B. Fowler, F.R.I.B.A., on behalf of Lord Bute, with the view of finding traces of the ancient monasteries of the Black and the Gray Friars. The result of the investigations and operations carried out is that the sites have been discovered, ground-plans have been made, and Lord Bute has had the foundations of the old walls of both places, long buried in the earth, brought up overground. In connection with the work that has been accomplished, Mr. C. B. Fowler, on Thursday evening, delivered a lecture in the Engineers' Institute, under the auspices of the Cardiff Naturalists' Society, on "Excavations of the Black and Gray Friars' Monasteries, Cardiff Castle."

BLACK FRIARS.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Fowler said the monastery of the Black Friars, was situated near the east bank of the river Taff, without the meskin or west gate, in the grounds of Cardiff Castle, and founded in 1256 by Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Lord of Glamorgan, son of Henry I., and Lady West, daughter of Prince Rhys ap Tewdwr, Dinvaer Castle, ruler of West Wales from the Neath River to Cardigan Bay. The chief founder was the father of Gilbert de Clare, founder of the Gray Friars, and the monastery was probably dedicated to St. Dominic in 1216. The dissolution of the monasteries was the means of casting the brethren on the world without allowance, except that they receive forty shillings and a new gown. The Black Friars' monastery was no doubt approached by a bridge over the river Taff, about 100 yards higher up than the present one leading to Canton, and the foundations of it may now be seen at low water. Several old graves were found inside the site of the church, but only one contained a coffin, and this one was in the choir. No doubt it is that of Bishop Eggescliffe, who was Bishop of Llandaff for nearly twenty-three years, who died in 1346, and was buried in this church. Lord Bute, said the lecturer, intends having a memorial slab fixed over the grave with an inscription in Latin to the effect that "Here lies the most illustrious and most reverend father and brother in Christ, John de Eggescliffe, of the order of preachers of the diocese of Durham, Master of Theology at Oxford, who long dwelt with his brethren at London, Privy Councillor of Edward II., King of England; consecrated Bishop of Glasgow in the year of our Lord 1318; translated to Bethlehem in 1319, to Connor in 1322, and to Llandaff 1323. He died at Llanecadwaladr on the 2nd of January, 1346, and was buried here amongst his brethren, on whose soul may God have mercy. Amen." Sepulchral slabs, fragments of encaustic tiles of the fourteenth century, painted glass, several keys, a

lead bulla of Pope Innocent IV., etc., were found among the débris. In Mr. Fowler's opinion the tiles were manufactured between 1320 and 1360. They are about five inches square, and represent three subjects, namely, armorial, pictorial, and symbolical. There are the arms of England and France, of Maltravers, Mansell, Craddock, Charlton, St. George, and De Clare, together with doves, lions, fleurs-de-lis, etc. Many similar tiles are in Gloucester Cathedral, Bristol, and other places, as well as Abergavenny, Bath, and St. David's Cathedral. There were also found stone mouldings, door and window jambs, mullions, labels, window cusping, a holy-water stoup, a part of a piscina, arch moulds, and several fragments of worked tomb canopies. The whole of the stone vaulting was found intact all over the area examined, and so also was a piece of the original altar slab. Having described the daily routine of the fathers from early Mass till the vespers, the lecturer said the preaching friars used to go about two and two preaching at village crosses, fairs, festivals, wakes, etc., and in all the parish churches when requested to do so by the rectors. In their own churches there was a short sermon daily, and a longer one on special occasions, such as festivals and during Lent.

GRAY FRIARS.

The monastery of Gray Friars at Cardiff was founded by Gilbert de Clare, son of Robert De Clare, first Earl of Gloucester, the founder of the Black Friars, and he died in 1147. The church was dedicated to St. Francis, and was under the wardenship of the Bristol House. It was situated without the eastern gate, but the exact position of the monastery and church were unknown until the recent investigations and discoveries were made. The ruins of the Herbert Mansion remain, that place having been at one time inhabited by Sir William Herbert. It was built about the year 1585, and was called "The Friars"; it was pulled down towards the end of the last century by the present Lord Bute's grandfather. The church was about 180 feet in length by 62 feet in width, and consisted of nave, north and south aisles, and a large chancel about 30 feet wide. Many skeletons—over thirty in number—had been unearthed inside the walls of the church. Several coins of the time of the Edwards and an abbey token were also found during the excavations, as well as a number of arch moulds, capitals, etc. In 1538 the Gray Friars surrendered to the King's visitor, the prior signing the surrender being Thomas Gwyn (guardian), Roland Jones, Owen Jones, Robert Castell, Richard Mellyn, Hugh Sawyer, John Brown, William Barber, and Garwain Jones (brethren). They gave up the place to the bailiff's deputy, John Loveday, and the visitor appropriated the most valuable articles there. Owen Glendower was very fond of the Gray Friars, or Franciscans, and refrained from destroying their convent in Crockherbtown when he sacked Cardiff, but he seized their valuables, which they had lodged in the castle for safety. Sir William Fleming and Llewellyn Bren were in charge of the Gray Friars' monastery, the former being High Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1316, and the

latter resided at Castle Coch, but held Caerphilly Castle, in a military sense, for the Earl de Clare. Sir Hugh de le Spenser, who, according to one writer, was hated by all the barons of Great Britain, came to Glamorgan, dismissed Llewellyn Bren, and placed a Norman in his place. Llewellyn Bren took the field, and 20,000 Welshmen gathered under the banner of Glamorgan, which he unfurled. They knocked Norman castles in all parts of the country to pieces, and the Normans bolted to England. Edward II. sent an envoy to Glamorgan and summoned Llewellyn Bren to the presence of the King in London, giving him a guarantee of safety. He went, and after stating his story to His Majesty in person, received a full pardon. He then returned to Cardiff with the King's pardon in his possession. He was, however, apprehended by Sir William Fleming, and hanged in a building which stood between the present Royal Arcade and Great Frederick Street. When the news of the tragedy reached King Edward he signed the death-warrant of Sir William Fleming, who was hanged on the same spot on which Llewellyn Bren was executed. Sir William had caused the body of Llewellyn Bren to be buried in the Gray Friars' church, and he himself was buried in the same grave by the side of Bren. This grave had been found and opened a few weeks ago, and the remains of the two bodies were discovered lying side by side. It was, he said, surprising so little was known regarding this monastery.

The lecture was illustrated by means of lantern views thrown on a screen by Mr. John Storrie, these comprising specimens of fourteenth-century painted glass and encaustic tiles, graves and vaults, coins, plans, mouldings, keys, Papal bulla, sepulchral slabs, maps, and sites, etc. At the close, Monsignor Hedley, Bishop of Newport, in a few words, proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, remarking that in Mr. Fowler's discoveries and restorations they had a thing unique in the history of ecclesiastical communities and buildings of the district.—Abbreviated from a report in the *South Wales Daily News* of December 24, 1897.

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Another old English room has been set up in the western arcade of the south court of South Kensington Museum by the side of the "inlaid room" from Sizergh Castle. It is from an old house, now pulled down, at Bromley-by-Bow, and belongs to the early years of King James I., the date 1606 having been carved on the outside of the house. The spacious stone fireplace has over it an elaborate mantel-piece in oak with the royal arms very boldly carved. The ceiling bears in the centre the same arms, with the initials "I.R." and is covered with fine strapwork ornament, having floral enrichments and medallions containing heads of ancient warriors. An extensive alteration was made in the last century whereby the room was shortened and the panelling was shifted to suit the new conditions. A few mouldings and door-heads of the latter period have been left out, as they were in pine-wood, and consequently appeared incongruous by the side of the old oak. The room is, therefore, more nearly in its original form than when

demolished. Specimens of furniture of the period have been taken from the museum and arranged in the room in order to give it a furnished aspect.—*Times*, December 25, 1897.

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A year or more ago certain finds in the form of ancient stone coffins on the farm of Cushnie, in the Howe of the Mearns, were recorded. In the same locality additional discoveries have been made. During the operation of ploughing a field on the north side of Castleton road, in the immediate vicinity of the farm of Cushnie, a ploughman came upon what seemed a huge mass of rock embedded in the soil. Being unaware and some what taken by surprise, the workman's plough was broken by the contact. On attempting the removal of the obstruction, it was seen to be the stone flags of a coffin. When laid bare, it was noted by local antiquaries as a relic of a remoter time than the discoveries mentioned previously. The coffin was composed of six stones—one on either side, while two formed the lid, as it were. The inside measurement was nearly 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet deep, and almost 2 feet wide. The body had evidently been placed in a sitting position. The grave contained a quantity of decayed bones and a flint spear-head of a unique shape, one side being flat, while the other was raised to a ridge in the centre. Since that coffin was unearthed another has been found in the same field, about 60 yards from the first-named. This one contained a few bones and a dark substance, somewhat like charcoal, with a large quantity of soft black moist earth. We may mention that other stones have recently been unearthed, which it is surmised points to there having been a cairn in the neighbourhood. The reason of the present discoveries may be traced to the fact that the farmer is ploughing much deeper this season than in former years.—*Montrose Review*, January 1.

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A very valuable find of gold coins is reported from Southern India. The treasure, which was found in a metal box by coolies when digging in a mound on an old village site in the Kistna district, includes three coins with boar emblem of the Eastern Chalukyan King Raja-Raja, A.D. 1022-63, and several coins with lion emblems, ascribed to the Western Chalukyan kings of the same period. The treasure-trove has been deposited by the Government in the Madras Museum. Among other finds lately made in India is an aureus of Theodosius, picked up by ryots when ploughing a field in a hilly place to the south-east of Kottayam, in the Madras Presidency.—*Leeds Weekly Mercury*, January 1.

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Dr. Barbour, Dumfriesshire, has prepared a report on the Roman camp in the high-lying district at Raeburnfoot, Dumfriesshire, the existence of which was proved by excavations recently made, in which he says the camp presents several points of resemblance to the Roman station at Birrens, Ecclefechan. Like Birrens, it occupies a bluff rising in

a hollow part of the country, and skirted on two of its sides by running streams. The interior dimensions correspond, it may be accidentally, but more likely by design. The camp conforms to the Vitruvian rule for guarding against noxious winds. It inclines to the same point of the compass as Birrens camp—north-north-west. The number of men to be encamped would govern the space to be embraced within the fortifications, and its form determined by the manner in which it was customary to dispose them. The plan is geometrical and symmetrical, suggestive of strict discipline and adherence to established rule. It is supposed that this camp communicated with Netherbie, on the Cumberland side of the Border and Middlebie, Dumfriesshire. The principal dimensions of the camp are: Including the ramparts and ditches the length is 605 feet on the east side and 625 feet on the west, the average being 615 feet. The width cannot be ascertained very closely, but approximately would measure about 400 feet. Including fortifications, the camp extends to over 5½ acres, and the interior area, including the fort, contains rather less than 4 acres. The interior of the fort itself measures 220 feet, by about 185 feet, and contains nearly an acre of ground. The river Esk now runs at some distance from the camp, but formerly it skirted its base on the west. The camp rises abruptly 40 feet above the level of the meadow now intervening between it and the Esk. Several pieces of stonework were discovered, and in regard to these a quotation from Hyginus, as given by General Roy, may be made. "In time of war," says Hyginus, "care should be taken that proper steps or ascents are made to the ramparts, and that platforms are constructed for the engines near the gates." The relics found in the excavations are comparatively few, but in judging of their importance regard must be had to the limited extent of the operations, as well as to the probable disappearance of nearly everything of the kind owing to the cultivation of the soil. What has been found has chiefly been fragments of pottery, and the ware is of the same character as that got at Birrens. Though injury has arisen from the use of the plough, it was evident that the pick and spade had also been in requisition, and had defaced the camp. The injury caused by the plough alone is apparent when it is stated that the soil at the place is not generally of greater depth than is usually reached by the plough, and, therefore, considering also that the area has been drained, it is apparent that vestiges of the camp must have been very largely destroyed. The fortifications, which consist of earthworks, have suffered greatly by disturbance, but their lines, nevertheless, are mostly traceable. The precipitous natural bank protected the west side, and the outer defences on the other three sides were a natural rampart and a ditch. The ditches are mostly V-shaped, but the sides appear to be slightly convex in some cases. The outer ditch, extending on three sides of the camp, measures 15 feet in width and 5 feet in depth. Those of the central fort are each 10 feet wide and 3½ feet deep. The mound separating them is of a rounded section. The outer rampart, which was probably

30 feet at the base, appears to have been built of the soil taken out of the ditch, with the addition of other similar earth. The rampart of the fort, the width of which at the base appears to have been about 35 feet, is differently constructed. It exhibits stratification, the layers being earth and clay. Dr. Barbour also enters into some particulars regarding the gateways. In conclusion, the Doctor says that the camp will be readily recognised as of Roman origin, and an interesting memento of the footsteps of the Romans in the county of Dumfries.—*Galloway Gazette*, January 1.

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Herr Dörpfeld, the Director of the German College of Archæology, who has for some time past been engaged in excavations between Pynx and the Areopagus, believes that he has discovered the ancient system of drainage, with all its ramifications. The pipes, which are in an admirable state of preservation, conducted to the various quarters of the city the water flowing from Mounts Pentelicus and Hymettus, and the small streams from the Acropolis, as is shown by the stalactites still visible. The drains are large enough to permit of a man walking upright in them for a considerable distance.—*Public Opinion*, January 7.

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In the spring of 1897, while Mr. Smail, gardener to Dr. Blair, was at work in his employer's garden at the Abbey Green, he discovered a curiously-shaped stone, which has been since declared to be an ancient whetstone, or polisher. Canon Greenwell, to whom the stone was submitted, said that it was a most interesting discovery, as few stones of the kind had been found in Scotland; and this opinion has been confirmed by a recent examination of the stones in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum, which shows that the stone found in Jedburgh is of a superior character. It has been presented by Mr. W. C. Stedman to the Marquis of Lothian, and is now in his lordship's museum at Monteviot.—*Kelso Mail*, January 8.

SALE.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Wood sold on Wednesday and yesterday the old English silver plate and collection of porcelain of Surgeon-General J. Lumsdaine, of Mowbray House, Victoria Embankment, old French snuff-boxes, miniatures, and objects of art and vertu from various sources. The principal lots were as follows: A Louis XVI. oval gold box, with panels of translucent green enamel in chased and jewelled borders, an oval enamel on the lid, 48 guineas (Partridge); an octagonal-shaped gold box, inlaid with panels of dark blue enamel and white lines, an enamel on the lid, 24 guineas (Frickenhans); an upright cabinet of inlaid kingwood, mounted with corner ornaments and scroll borders of chased ormolu in the style of Louis XV., £18 7s. (Renton); a square-shaped Korō and cover of old Cloisonné enamel, oblong panels of interlaced knots and jewels in chased and pierced metal-gilt, 12 inches high, 15 guineas (Liberty); and an old English marqueterie chest, inlaid with arabesque foliage and birds in coloured woods, £15 (Hampton).—*Times*, January 7.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES—December 9, Viscount Dillon, president, in the chair.—Mr. C. Bicknell communicated an account of singular devices and emblems incised on some rock surfaces in Val Fontanalba, Italy.—Mr. A. J. Evans pointed out the great interest of Mr. Bicknell's discoveries. He had himself visited a limestone plateau above Finalbergo presenting somewhat analogous figures, among which two types were specially remarkable as giving a clue to the date. One was a kind of halberd with three rivets, quite characteristic of the Early Bronze Age in Europe, and diffused from Great Britain and Scandinavia to Southern Spain. The other was a type which at first sight resembled a kind of beetle, but which could be traced by intermediate examples to the well-known symbol of Tanit as seen on Sardinian and African *stela*. Developments of the symbol were seen on the Early Iron Age ornaments of Italy of the ninth or tenth century B.C. The importance of the Col di Tenda, near which these rock carvings lay, was very great as an avenue of intercourse between the Ligurian coastland and the Po valley, and the present discoveries might be regarded as evidence that it was an early line of commerce with the Mediterranean shores. Later, as was shown by finds of coins, part of the overland trade from Massalia to the Adriatic passed this way.—Mr. J. E. Pritchard exhibited a carved walrus-ivory draughtsman of the twelfth century and an ivory box with small glass bottles for essences, both lately found at Bristol. Mr. Micklethwaite showed part of an ingot of solder found in a drain at Westminster Abbey, and probably lost when the filter next the parlour was fitted up near the end of the fourteenth century. The ingot has been in the form of a grate, which is still in use, though the size is now much larger. It bears the stamp of an angel, the mark of the London Plumbers' Company, and is probably the oldest example of that stamp in existence. Mr. Micklethwaite also showed a number of small articles found on the site of West Blatchington Church, near Brighton, one of which was an iron bar, which he believed to be an osmund. Osmunds are often mentioned as articles of commerce in the Middle Ages, but Mr. Micklethwaite said that, so far, English antiquaries had been content to describe them only as "a kind of iron." He showed that osmunds were Swedish iron of the best sort, were small in size, and were packed in barrels for convenience of transport, that fourteen barrels made a last, and that a last contained 4,800 lb. of iron. The osmund shown weighed 1 lb. 3 oz.—Mr. Gowland made some further remarks on the osmund process of iron-smelting; and Mr. C. J. Chatterton gave some information as to the customs of the Plumbers' Company, and stated that the stamping of solder was now given up, but was practised within memory, and that the device of the stamp was then an angel.—Mr. A. F. Leach, by the courtesy of the town clerk and corporation, exhibited the earliest charter to the burgesses of Walden, Essex, now known as Saffron Walden. It is in the form of a deed poll (there being two identical counterparts) from Humphry de Bohun, seventh Earl of Hereford, and third

Earl of Essex of that name. Each counterpart has the seal attached by pink silk cords in green wax, showing the shield of the earl: *Azure, between six lions or, a bend argent, cotised or*, flanked by two smaller shields quarterly for Mandeville, his great-grandmother of that family having brought the earldom to the De Bohuns. The counter-seal shows the earl on horseback, with a trapper of his arms. This charter had been overlooked by Lord Braybrooke in his *History of Audley End and Walden*, and on it was endorsed a statement that it was the deed of Humphry de Bohun, the first Bohun Earl of Essex, 1228 to 1275. But both the character of the writing and the identity of the seal with one appended to the barons' letter to Pope Boniface VIII. in 1301, asserting the sovereignty of England over Scotland, assigned it to the later Humphry, who succeeded in 1298, and was killed at the battle of Boroughbridge in 1321. The charter is undated, and the names of the witnesses do not fix the date precisely; but being merely a confirmation of freedom from relief and heriot, and of the continuance of all liberties previously enjoyed, it was no doubt granted soon after the earl's accession, *i.e.*, about the year 1299. The two charters are kept together in a plain round wooden box or skipet, the top of which is peg-top-shaped. Great diversity of opinion was expressed as to the date of the box, it being assigned variously to each century from the fourteenth to the seventeenth. It had been turned in a lathe.—*Athenæum*, December 25.

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES—December 16, Viscount Dillon, president, in the chair.—A letter from the Earl of Verulam was read, thanking the society for its resolution respecting the means taken to preserve part of the old Roman wall of Verulamium.—Mr. J. M. Brydon exhibited and presented a photograph showing how the remains of the large Roman bath at Bath have been preserved by their incorporation with the new buildings. It was thereupon proposed by Sir J. Evans, seconded by Mr. Mickelthwaite, and carried unanimously: "That the best thanks of the society be offered to Mr. Brydon for the photograph of the Roman bath at Bath that he has been good enough to send. The society at the same time desires to express its satisfaction at the manner in which the difficult task of combining a modern superstructure with Roman foundations has been accomplished, by which the early portions of the work have been preserved intact, and will be safely handed to posterity."—Chancellor Ferguson exhibited a gold ring of the latter end of the fourteenth century, engraved with an image of St. George and an illegible motto. The ring was found sixty years ago in an old quarry at Potters Ferry, Northants.—Mr. Read exhibited a leaden figure of the crucified Saviour, of the fourteenth century.—Mr. A. H. Cocks also exhibited a leaden crucifix, but of very doubtful antiquity, said to have been found at Thetford.—Mr. W. H. Knowles communicated an account and ground-plan of a complete Roman bathing establishment lately laid bare outside the camp of *Æsica* (Great Chesters), in Northumberland. A similar structure was laid open some years ago outside the

camp of *Cilurnum*.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on a grant of arms under the great seal made by Edward IV. to Louis de Bruges, Earl of Winchester, in 1472. The interest of this grant, which was exhibited by Mr. Hope, lies in the fact (1) that it was granted to a foreigner as holder of an English earldom, and (2) that it bears an endorsement to the effect that it was surrendered to Henry VII. at Calais in 1500, in order that it might thereby be cancelled. Mr. Hope showed that the letters patent conferring the earldom upon Louis de Bruges had been similarly surrendered, and entries to that effect had been made upon the Charter and Patent Rolls, where the documents were severally enrolled. The surrender of the earldom and grant of arms had been made by John de Bruges, son of the grantee, but it did not appear to be known upon what grounds he had done so. Mr. Hope further communicated some remarks upon the arms of English earldoms, and showed, from the evidence of numerous seals, that in many cases such arms were regarded as those of the lordship or earldom, and hereditary with it, and were not necessarily those of the holder or possessor.—In illustration of Mr. Hope's paper, the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records exhibited the original writ under the sign manual directing the issue of the letters patent granting arms to Louis de Bruges, and also another writ of the same character.—*Athenæum*, January 1.

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The first monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND for the current session was held on December 13. The first paper, by Sir Arthur Mitchell, consisted of a series of notices of facts or objects interesting on account of their bearing on the methods and conclusions of scientific archaeology. In a MS. account of a tour made by Mr. James Robertson through the Western Isles and northern counties of Scotland in 1768, he found a description of the "basket-houses" and barns in Arasaig and Contin, which may be regarded as an addition to our knowledge of the disused methods of constructing houses and other buildings with wattled walls. There were descriptions also of the beds made of heath, the "gradaning" of corn by burning the ears off the straw, the whisking of whey with an instrument like a churn-staff surrounded with a rim of horsehair, the preserving of yeast by pieces of oak twig steeped in it, tanning of leather by tormentilla, and many other extinct processes and customs, which supplied suggestive hints and useful lessons to the student of archaeology. David Loch's tour through the trading towns and villages of Scotland, at the instance of the Board of Manufactures in 1778, presented quite another set of facts equally interesting and instructive by contrast with the facts and conditions of the same places at the present day, and from which conclusions may be drawn of the utmost value for the interpretation of the past. Selecting sixty of the smaller towns and villages visited by Mr. Loch, it became apparent that the trading industries which then supplied their principal resources were now either extinct or wholly changed in character, that though their populations were now much larger they were no

longer dependent on merely local industries, that these great changes which had taken place gradually and silently are already forgotten and would probably be otherwise quite unknown, and that what has thus happened is in no sense the work of mysterious evolution, though it probably exhibits the operation of the law of natural selection which tends to the survival of the strongest. The author proceeded to notice a stone implement from Uyea, Shetland, known to have been made and used for the purpose of beating down and forcing into position the turf or divot coping of drystone dykes, and which is sufficiently like other rude implements from Shetland to be probably included in that class of presumably ancient implements if it had been deprived of its story. Three spade-like implements of stone from different localities in Tiree, Sutherland, and Shetland, which were exhibited and described, might also be referred to the same class, although their purpose and age were matters of speculation. A polished stone axe and a well-made flint arrow-head found in a cave at Kildalton in Islay, with rude pottery, flint chips, bones of existing animals and shells of edible shell-fish, embedded in a layer of ashes and charcoal, were described from notes taken at the time of the excavation of the cave by Mrs. Ramsay of Kildalton, under the superintendence of Mr. William Stevenson. An open stone mould used in the making of bronze axes, which had been found in Ross-shire, and sent to the author by Miss Balfour of Whittinghame, and a bronze casting made from it, were described, and the method of finishing such castings demonstrated. Finally, the author noticed the important fact recorded in O'Brien's *History of the Irish Famine in 1845-46*, that when the general change from a potato to a corn diet was inevitable, the means of grinding the corn imported were so limited that hand-mills on the principle of the ancient Irish quern were made for distribution in the distressed districts, while others constructed on an improved plan were imported from France. The record of this return to the use of an implement which appears in every European museum of antiquities was very instructive. The old way of grinding corn came back at once when the new way failed to do what was required. But the resumed use of the quern was not the result of any change in the condition of the people, either as regards culture or civilization. The mere use of such rude implements or barbaric methods cannot be made the measure of the user's capacity or culture, or of the state of civilization in which he lives. Moreover, so much can fifty years do to wipe out all evidences of such an occurrence that the author found it impossible to procure a single specimen of the querns thus made and used, or of those imported from France, and such an experience in regard to an occurrence so recent should be a caution in regard to the strong conclusions so often drawn in prehistoric archaeology.

In the next paper, Mr F. R. Coles, assistant-keeper of the Museum, described a cist with a double unburnt burial which had been recently discovered at Ratho Quarry, and intimation of which had been sent to the Society by Mr. Grant.

The cist was not a large one—measuring only 4 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 6 inches, and lay nearly 8 feet below the present surface. The presence of two interments was inferred from a skull being found near the north end of the cist, with traces of other portions of the skeleton to the south of it, while in the angle at the opposite end there were found the enamel crowns of the teeth apparently of another skull. No implements or ornaments were found associated with the interments, but a small stone, with two cup-shaped hollows in it, was found outside.

Mr. James W. Cursiter, F.S.A. Scot., contributed a notice of a stone with an incised cross showing square-ended arms with circles at the intersections, and the two sides of the foot of the shaft ending in scrolls, which had been found on the site of the old chapel dedicated to St. Columba in Walls, Hoy, Orkney. The stone has been presented to the Museum by Mr. Heddle, of Melsetter, with consent of Captain Corrigan. Mr. T. N. Annandale contributed a note on the hammer-stones used in the Force Isles in the preparation of dye from tormentilla, two specimens of which were exhibited, with the leather coloured by the dye. He also exhibited a Faroe bismar or wooden weighing beam used like a steelyard similar to those in the Museum from Orkney and Shetland.

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The second monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on January 10. This meeting was entirely devoted to the reports on the excavations of the Roman station at Ardoch, in Perthshire, undertaken by the society in 1896-97. The success of the excavations at Birrens, in Dumfriesshire, in 1895, had encouraged the society to transfer their operations to Ardoch, and, accordingly, the committee of management having been reappointed, and permission willingly given by the proprietor, Colonel Home Drummond, F.S.A. Scotland, and Sir James Bell, the tenant of the ground, operations were begun early in the summer of 1896, and continued till May in the following year. Mr. Thomas Ely, who had filled the same post at Birrens, was again in charge as clerk of works. The results of these operations were now detailed to the society, and illustrated by limelight views from photographs taken during the progress of the excavations. The secretary (Dr. D. Christison) reviewed the various notices of the "Roman camp" at Ardoch, from the earliest in 1672 to the latest in the statistical accounts, all being more or less vague and unsatisfactory. He then proceeded to describe the fortifications, which, owing to a complexity unknown in other Roman works at home or abroad, have given rise to much speculation. But as no trace of occupation subsequent to that of the Romans had been revealed by the excavations, the fortifications, complex as they are, must be regarded as the outcome of Roman military engineering. The chief cause of the complexity seems to be the great difference in the width of the fortifications on the four sides owing to the variety in the natural strength of the sides. These variations in width necessitated modifications at the angles to make the sides fit into each other. The enclosed

area, which is a rectangular oblong with the corners rounded off, measures about 450 by 400 feet, and the width of the fortifications on the north is about 280 feet, on the east 200 feet, and on the south and west (where they are much destroyed) about 130 and 90 feet. Only three of the lines, the inner rampart with its berme and two ditches in front, are carried round the whole four sides. On the east face, besides the inner rampart with its berme, the lines consist of five parallel trenches 8 to 9 feet deep, separated by ridges, with a wide platform beyond them and a rampart outside of all. On the north face there is more complexity, partly from the cause referred to and partly from the introduction amidst the trenches of two long-shaped works or ravelins capable of separate defence. The east entrance runs straight across the trenches on a level with the tops of the ridges between them, and passing through the outer and inner ramparts. It had been protected by an angled projection of the fifth trench in front of it, and barred by an outer, middle, and inner gateway. The north entrance did not traverse the three outer trenches, which were probably crossed by a removable wooden gangway. This was the side on which attack was most dreaded. The rampart was too high and broad to be defensible except from the top, which would doubtless be palisaded as well as the other lines. Their unwonted multiplication was probably due to the necessity for great strength in a station so completely isolated, and at a distance of two days' march beyond the utmost lines of the Roman Empire.—Mr. J. H. Cunningham, C.E., the treasurer of the society, next gave a detailed account of the methods of exploration of the earth-works and trenches, and described the buildings which covered the interior area so enclosed. Sections cut across the ramparts at selected points showed that the main rampart had a foundation course of stones, as had been previously found at Birrens and in the case of the Antonine Wall. The body of the rampart itself consisted of layers of gravel, separated from each other by thin layers of black material, peat, or the remains of sods or brushwood; and traces of rude stonework were often found close to it on the inside. The whole of the north-eastern quarter of the interior area was thoroughly explored, so as to show the nature of the constructions composing the station buildings of wood and stone. The plan of the buildings was disclosed in a curious manner. In one of the cuttings at the commencement of the explorations, Mr. Ely, the clerk of works, detected several round holes, about 10 inches in diameter and 30 inches deep, some empty and some partially filled with a fine powdery soil, quite distinct from that of the surrounding subsoil. A flat stone was generally found in the bottom, and the sides consisted of a packing of stones. The holes were perceived to occur in lines, and at pretty regular distances apart, and when the search for them was completed they stood revealed as the post-holes of the framework of a series of wooden buildings which covered the interior area, laid out in rectangular blocks intersected by gravel roads, and many of them gravel-floored. The plan thus made out showed a

general configuration of the buildings and principal streets closely resembling that of Birrens. In several places, however, stone foundations of long narrow buildings, with air-channels or heating-flues underneath, were found among the wooden structures, but greatly dilapidated, and retaining scarcely any features of architecture. Indeed, the only building within the area which retained any architectural features, was a mediæval chapel near the centre of the area, whose ruins, surrounded by those of the square enclosure of its burying-ground, have been described by many writers on Ardoch as the pretorium of the Roman camp. Mr. Thomas Ross, architect, in describing this part of the excavations, said, that though not mentioned in any cartulary, and quite forgotten in the district, it was referred to by Baron Clerk in the end of last century as a chapel and a burial-place still used by the country people, which Dr. Marshall confirmed in his *Historic Scenes of Perthshire*, and the slight remains revealed by the excavations show that it was a chapel about 40 feet long, probably with a north aisle, like the chapel at Moncreiff, and its other features similar to those of many of the country chapels found throughout Scotland.—Dr. Joseph Anderson described the pottery, bronze, and other objects found in the course of the excavations. The relics found at Ardoch were generally of the same nature as those from other sites of Roman occupation, consisting of articles of glass, pottery, bronze, iron, and lead, with a few coins, and a very few fragments of sculptured tablets, bearing inscriptions and fragments of architectural decoration. The general quantity of relics was less than at Birrens, and the proportions of the different varieties were not the same. While Birrens yielded much window-glass and a good many glass vessels of various kinds, Ardoch had exceedingly little window-glass and but few glass vessels. In pottery, also, the remains of the finer ware so common at Birrens were scanty here, the Samian ware dishes few, and the black and slate-coloured ware comparatively scarce, while the bulk of the pottery recovered consisted, not of vessels for table service, but of the larger kind, such as "amphoræ" and "dolia," which were used for transport and storage of provisions and liquids, and of "mortaria" and various kinds of jars for kitchen service. This seemed to imply that while at Birrens there had been a settled occupancy and a somewhat luxurious table service, the occupation of Ardoch, being so much more distant from the base of supplies, was probably less permanent, and certainly much more deficient in the materials for table service. An interesting feature of Ardoch was the occurrence of a large quantity of the doubly conical pellets of burnt clay called sling-bolts, from their precise resemblance to the sling-bolts of lead, which are well-known as Roman. They occurred chiefly in the central area near the pretorian buildings, but were also found scattered over the whole area examined. Taking this along with the fact that the buildings here were generally of wood, and must have been covered with thatch, as no remains of roofing tiles were found, it is not difficult to regard these missiles as relics of the persecution

the occupants of the camp must have suffered from the attacks of the tribesmen intent on setting fire to the station buildings. Caesar, describing the attack of the Nervii on one of his camps, relates that, taking advantage of a high wind, they began to throw into it sling-bullets of clay made red-hot, and so set the thatched roofs on fire, and the wind spread the conflagration over the whole camp. A bronze-socketed axe and a late Celtic horse-trapping found among the Roman relics seemed to indicate in this northern region a survival of the Bronze Age and late Celtic culture into Roman times. The coins found range from the time of Nero, A.D. 54, to that of Hadrian, A.D. 117. The few fragments of inscriptions found add nothing to our knowledge of the date of occupation, the only thing certain being that it must have been occupied after A.D. 117, though there is nothing to show when the occupation first commenced.—[We are indebted to the *Scotsman* for the two above reports.—ED.]

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The annual meeting of the SCOTTISH TEXT SOCIETY was held on December 10, when the following report was read: After referring to the loss which the society had sustained by the deaths of the Rev. Dr. Gregor, its secretary, and of Sir John Skelton, the report continued—The works for the past year are the last part of *Scottish Alliterative Poems*, edited by Mr. Amours, and *The Guid and Godlie Ballates*, from the hand of the very Rev. Dr. Mitchell of St. Andrews. Mr. Amours's volume is now in the hands of the members, and Dr. Mitchell's will be issued next week. Dr. Gregor's loss was felt all the more because he had just undertaken to edit for the society the very interesting MS. of the Scottish recension of Wyclif's New Testament, kindly lent for the purpose by Lord Amherst, of Hackney. This MS. belonged to the well-known Covenanting family of Nisbet, of Hardhill, in the parish of Loudon, Ayrshire, and it is not improbable that the text contained in it descended from the Lollards of Kyle. For the important undertaking thus so sadly interrupted in its beginning, the council has been so fortunate as to secure the services of Mr. Thomas Graves Law, librarian of the Society of Writers to the Signet, a gentleman whose known scholarship and success in kindred studies give full confidence as to the result. Mr. J. H. Stevenson's edition of Sir Gilbert Hay's translation of *L'Arbre des Batailles* is in the press, and will be issued to subscribers shortly. The *Poems of Sir William Mure of Rowallan*, edited by Mr. Tough, are also in the press. It is proposed that these two works shall form the issues for the year now current. Sheriff Mackay is engaged in editing the *Cronicles of Scotland*, by Robert Lindsay, of Pitscottie. All the known MSS. have been compared, and the choice made of a MS. in the University of Edinburgh (Laing Collection) as the oldest and best text. This MS. unfortunately has *lacunæ* at both the commencement and the close, and it was a circumstance of rare good fortune when Mr. John Scott, C.B., of Greenock, placed at the disposal of the society, with his usual liberality, a MS. recently acquired by him. This MS., though not of so old a date, contains a text substantially the same as the

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university MS. It supplies the missing portions in that MS. And what is of greater importance, it is believed to contain, for the first time, the complete text of Pitscottie. All other MSS., as well as the printed editions of Freebairn and Dalryell, give mere notes or jottings of the years 1567-1575, the date to which, Pitscottie says in his preface, he has carried his history. In this MS., for the first time, has been found a full and as yet unknown record by a well-informed contemporary of the history of Scotland from the death of Darnley to the deaths of Grange and Knox, and the commencement of the regency of Morton. The council has obtained the valuable services of the Rev. John Anderson, M.A., Assistant Historical Curator, Register House, who is engaged in copying the newly-discovered portion of Pitscottie. Dr. David Murray, of Glasgow, has undertaken to edit a volume of Legal Documents in Scots for the society. This will supply a long-felt want. Not a little of philological and historical interest lies buried in such law papers, to which very few can have access. Dr. Hermann has offered to edit the Breadalbane MS. of the poem of "Alexander the Great." The Rev. Alexander Lawson, of Deer, professor of English Literature at St. Andrews, is at work upon the *Poems of Alexander Hume*.

From the treasurer's statement it appeared that the income last year, including the contributions of 286 members, amounted to £497 15s. 8d., and that the society has a credit balance of £404 19s. 9d.

The Marquis of Lothian, in moving the adoption of the report, said that it was absolutely essential that the society's work should be known and appreciated more widely. Their object was to make known throughout the country the old Scottish literature which was gradually disappearing. A great many writings in that tongue were still in manuscript, and a great many imperfectly edited. The intention of the Scottish Text Society was to make a really good Scotch library. The society laboured under the disadvantage that the works which they dealt with were rather philological, and appealed to the student rather than to the general public. They did not rouse interest like a novel, or appeal to political or patriotic passion. They were of a quiet and private and library sort of interest with reference to the past history of Scotland. Without going into the philological question, he thought there was no question about it that the increased facilities of inter-communication between England and Scotland had resulted in this, that the old Scots language, in face of the enormous and powerful mass of English literature, was gradually disappearing—in some sense had disappeared. The object of this society was to prevent its disappearing altogether, and the only way to do it properly was to get as large a number of people as possible to take an interest in the society. One might expect that its work would have an interest for the chairs of English Literature in the Scottish universities, and yet, with one exception, he did not think the universities took in their books. He did not see why Scots literature should be left out of the curriculum of the universities. He would not say the study would have any practical interest,

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but it ought to be included in the liberal education which every Scotch boy ought to have placed before him. He hoped those who had influence with others, and especially with the universities, would try and induce them to help on the work of the society.

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A general meeting of the WORCESTER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Worcester, on December 13, when there was a large attendance of members.

The Rev. J. K. Floyer read a paper on "A Recumbent Effigy in the Cloisters of Worcester Cathedral, said to represent Alexander Neckam (died 1217), and some Account of his Life and Works." The paper was illustrated by two diagrams of the masonry at the spot where the effigy lies, and by excellent photographs taken by Mr. R. H. Murray.

The Dean expressed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Floyer, and said that he would perhaps read a paper himself on "Audela de Warren," whose effigy was in the Cathedral. Mr. Floyer's paper, the Dean said, showed deep research, and had been intensely interesting to all present.

The Rev. J. K. Floyer thought the society did not take sufficient cognizance of the prehistoric remains of the county. He also remarked that the fund for the restoration of Eckington Cross had been well supported; but about £5 was still required to enable them to carry out the scheme. The design of the base, he said, was simple, and did not require an elaborate superstructure. [We venture to hope that nothing of the nature of "restoration" in the popular sense which that word has acquired, is contemplated.—Ed.]

In reply to the Rev. F. T. Marsh, Mr. S. G. N. Spofforth said that insufficient interest was shown in the photographic survey, and he should be glad to have the names of amateur photographers who would assist in carrying it on.

The Rev. H. Kingsford (hon. sec.), as one of the delegates from the Worcester society, read a report of the Archaeological Congress in London.

Votes of thanks were passed to two ladies who had kindly lent for inspection a collection of coins and medals.

The coins and medals exhibited were about 1,300 in number, and excited much interest on the part of the members. There were also on exhibition a small silver chalice, a christening gift of knife, spoon, and fork of 1701, and other objects of silver, notably a large embossed dish dug up at Bahia de todos los Santos, in Brazil, of fine workmanship.

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The fourth meeting of the session of the HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE took place at the Royal Institution in December. After the election of new members and other business the paper of the evening, on "The Moor Rentals in the Time of Charles II.," was read by Mr. W. Ferguson Irvine, who commenced by giving a survey of the moor property in the seventeenth century, the position of several streets, ancient crosses and buildings long since swept away, and much amusement was caused by a list of

complaints and many quaint anecdotes. A brief account of Liverpool during the Civil War, the water supply and many other items were given. Mr. E. W. Cox also spoke at some length on the old Custom House, old buildings, and other interesting objects existing in the early part of this century. A vote of thanks was heartily accorded to Mr. Henry Young for allowing the original copy of the Moor Rental to be exhibited at the meeting.

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At the monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, held on December 15, Major Browne, of Callaly, exhibited through Dr. Burman two ancient British weapons of chert, found in Northumberland, one dug up at Callaly Mill a short time ago by a mason, who was repairing the bridge and washing pool, the other at Glororum, near Bamburgh, now in his museum at Callaly.

The recommendation of the council to contribute £20 towards the purchase from Mr. Coulson, the owner of the site, of the antiquities discovered at Æsica by the Northumberland Excavation Committee during their operations, the balance to be raised by subscription, was agreed to.

At the meeting a list was passed round, when a sum of £10 was contributed by members present.

Mr. Hodges reported that the base of one of the sanctuary crosses at Hexham had been recently discovered at Maiden Cross Bank, and that now all four crosses were known.

Mr. R. Welford read a paper on the so-called "Westmorland House," at Newcastle. This paper, which is an exceptionally valuable contribution to the topography of the town, will be printed in *Archæologia Æliana*, with suitable illustrations, as will also a paper by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson on St. Andrew's Church, Auckland, which followed it.

A proposal for an exhibition of ancient silver plate (exclusive of Newcastle plate) was made by Mr. L. W. Adamson. Some discussion followed, and the idea seemed to be cordially approved by the meeting generally, but of course subject to various suggested alterations in the details of the previous exhibition, and especially the desirability of securing premises more appropriate for the display than could be obtained in the limited space at disposal in the Black Gate.

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At the monthly meeting of the STIRLING NATURAL HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, held on December 21, Mr. W. B. Cook read a paper entitled "Notes for a New History of Stirling." In the first part of the paper he identified the site of the old Playfield of Stirling, where the miracle plays, mysteries, and moralities of the Middle Ages were performed. This was the hollow between the Ballangeich road and the Gowan Hills, in which the westernmost houses in Lower Castlehill, Ballangeich Cottages, and Mitchell Place have been built. No place, Mr. Cook said, could be better adapted for theatrical performances, as it was sheltered on every side, and the rising ground to the north and south, forming a natural amphitheatre, afforded excellent accommodation for the spectators. Mr. Cook also suggested that this old

Playfield, rather than the exposed eminences in its neighbourhood, was the probable site of the religious rites of the earliest settlers on the rock of Stirling. If it could be traced back to prehistoric times, it linked the past centuries together in a way which no object of antiquity in the district could equal. Only the testimony of the rocks could reach back to a remoter age. The Playfield of Stirling was deserted prior to 1578, and appeared to have become a sort of No Man's Land, which the Crown appropriated and feued out to the royal servants. The first feuar was Thomas Ritchie, servant to James VI., and it was remarked as a curious coincidence that a well in the Castlehill, now built up, has been known for many generations as the "Tammy Ritchie" well. The second part of the paper was devoted to a description of the various sites of the King's stables in Stirling, which were originally on the low ground to the south-west of Stirling Castle, and prior to 1538 were shifted to the north side of the Castle, contiguous to the old Playfield. The extent of stable accommodation required when Stirling Castle was the abode of royalty was shown from the *Household Book of James V.* Mr. Cook's third note exposed a fabrication of a masonic charter in the possession of Lodge "Stirling Ancient," 30, which set forth that the building of Cambuskenneth Abbey had brought to the district a large number of unskilled masons, and granted to the masons of Stirling the privilege of forming a lodge. Three of the witnesses to this document were proved to be myths, and it was also condemned by its date, March 5, 1147, which was long anterior to the appearance of the *annus domini* in Scottish charters. The object of the author of this forged charter of David I. was no doubt to give a hoary antiquity to the Stirling Lodge of Freemasons, which, however, could lawfully claim to have been founded by William Shaw, Master of Works to James VI., and so rank third instead of thirty in the order of Scottish lodges. In his fourth and concluding note, Mr. Cook endeavoured to fix approximately the age of Cambuskenneth Abbey Tower. The original bell-tower, he said, was destroyed by lightning prior to 1361, and there was no restoration of the tower before 1405, so that the building which now stood out so prominently in the landscape was not older than the fifteenth century, although it had been considered by certain architectural authorities to be as old as the twelfth century, when the monastery was founded.

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"Sixty Years' Reminiscences of Bradford" was the title of a lecture delivered on January 7 by Mr. George Field, of West Bank, Heaton, before the BRADFORD ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. Mr. Field's connection with Bradford began in the year 1837. His father, a small top-maker in Devonshire, was forced by the decline of the woollen industry in the West of England to seek work further afield. After a sojourn of a few years in Kidderminster, he came North and settled in Bradford, where, owing to the advent of machinery, the trade by which he gained his livelihood had centred. Here he was soon joined by his wife and children, among whom was

the lecturer. Mr. Field had a vivid recollection of the journey. From Kidderminster Manchester was reached by canal boat. A waggon conveyed the travellers over the bleak Blackstone Edge to Halifax, and the remainder of the journey was performed on foot. His first home was in George Street, a thoroughfare which, though it now has rather an unsavoury reputation, was then considered a respectable residential neighbourhood. Mr. Field commenced work when nine years, of age in a Brussels carpet factory. On coming to Bradford he worked for two years and a half at the comb, leaving home at the age of fourteen. He had never in his life had a day's schooling, all that he knew having been acquired by self-tuition, pursued with resolute perseverance. Having given this brief sketch of his personal history, in order, as he expressed it, that his audience might be better able to sympathise with his views, the lecturer proceeded to deal with the persons and places occupying a prominent position in the history of Bradford, giving, besides his personal recollections, a short historical account of each. Speaking first of Bolling Hall, as being the most ancient, he referred to its associations with Richard Oastler and the agitation which resulted in the passing of the Factory Acts, calling attention in passing to the fact that among all the Jubilee celebrations which took place last year it had occurred to no one to celebrate the jubilee of the first of these beneficial measures. In Spring Wood, which was part of the Bolling Hall estate, Mr. Field witnessed, in 1846, the cutting of the first sod on the railway from Bradford to Low Moor, the first line which put Bradford into direct communication with the outside world. Coming next to Scarr Hill, now the residence of the Mayor, the lecturer pointed out that the old house had for one of its earliest occupants, in the person of Mr. Joshua Pollard, a man who was bitterly opposed, first to the incorporation of Bradford, and afterwards to every scheme undertaken by the young municipality for the improvement of the town. Joshua Pollard was a man of great personal courage, and on the occasion of the Chartist riots he showed this by relieving the Mayor, Mr. Milligan, who was a very timid man, of the unpleasant duty of reading the Riot Act to the infuriated mob. Speaking of a fine specimen of fossil *Stigmaria* found near Clayton, which had been purchased by the authorities of Owen's College, Manchester, Mr. Field regretted that for want of proper accommodation geological finds and antiquarian relics should be allowed to leave the district. His acquaintance with Horton Hall dated from 1840, the hall then being occupied by Mr. Samuel Hailstone. The building was the first in Bradford to be licensed as a preaching place. It was also the scene of many great functions, and was visited from time to time by many eminent men. Bolton Hall had had a chequered career, and of all the families who had occupied it during the last century, with the exception of the Laws, none remained in Bradford. Mr. Field also gave a number of interesting reminiscences of a similar character of the Clock House and the Manor Hall and their various occupiers, mentioning in connec-

tion with the latter place that it was under its roof Mr. Gathorne Hardy—now Lord Cranbrook—was born. He well remembered the old Talbot Hotel, and when it was demolished many years ago he bought from the late Mr. E. W. Hammond the stone effigy of the dog which served as its sign.

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At the December meeting of the NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY of the Isle of Man, held at Douglas, the report of Mr. G. W. Lamplough, the delegate of the society to the meeting of the British Association at Toronto was received. The Rev. J. Quine read a paper on "Manx Parish Church Sites," in the course of which he remarked that the parochial system in the island—the constitution of parishes and the establishment of parish churches—dates at the earliest from the middle of the thirteenth century (Bishop Richard, the Englishman, first Baron Bishop of the island), but more probably from the last quarter of that century (Bishop Mark, first Scotch Bishop, A.D. 1275-1300). Bishop Simon died in 1247, and in 1266, Magnus, last King of Man. They were the last of the old Manx-Norse kings and bishops; henceforth there was Scotch and English rule, and in the Church an English bishop, then a succession of seven Scottish bishops. The parochial system was exotic and alien; but as it had been introduced from England into Scotland, so from Scotland most probably it was introduced into the Isle of Man. Alluding to the cathedral church of Peel, Mr. Quine observed that in his opinion the cathedral was founded about a century before parishes were constituted. There is something more than a hint of a chapter of clergy at St. German's about 1245. These were not all resident, of course, but a resident body is implied. There is evidence of a body of clergy at Maughold in 1160, and no doubt there were other centres. There was no trace of a separation and isolation of the clergy, as afterwards came to pass in the parochial system. Mr. P. M. C. Kermode followed by reading a paper on "Records of Sharks in Manx Waters," referring more especially to a specimen of a true shark lately captured at Derby Haven.

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At the annual meeting of the CLIFTON ANTIQUARIAN CLUB, held on January 5, Colonel Bramble, F.S.A., briefly surveyed the changes which have taken place at Bristol during the last forty years. He observed as follows: "The boundaries of our city have, since our last meeting, been very widely extended, but its archaeological history has been comparatively uneventful. We have, however, lost that wonderful specimen of an almost untouched mediæval street—the Pithay. My experience of Bristol is only of some forty years' standing. I came to reside here in the spring of 1857, but during that comparatively short period the changes have been great. I would instance the entrance to St. Nicholas and Mary-le-Port streets, which, when I first knew them, were so narrow that a single crank-axled cart blocked both road and pathways; I have seen such a cart break through the wooden cover of a cellar opposite St. Nicholas Church, and effectually block the entire road, even to foot pas-

sengers, for nearly an hour. The opposite house—the Druid's Arms—overhanging the road, was only kept from falling against the north side of the church by short, stout struts; and the same method was adopted at the High Street end of Mary-le-Port Street. In either case there was no difficulty in shaking hands from the windows of houses on the opposite sides of the street. The houses at the corner of High Street and Nicholas Street were pulled down, and I may mention that the Angel Inn, contrary to popular belief, did not stand at this corner, but further up High Street, with a return at right angles into Nicholas Street. There were two shops at the corner, which were pulled down for widening the street, and the remaining houses, being imperfectly shored up, one evening, about an hour after I passed there, slipped down into the cellars. It is an ill wind that blows no one any good. New and substantial buildings took the place of the old ones, but the picturesqueness of the High Street was practically gone. Further down St. Nicholas Street the Elephant, popularly known as the Pig and Whistle, was, about 1863, 'set back.' Up to that time there was in this part barely room for a cart to pass, but the obstruction was only for a short distance. To get from College Green to Park Street you dipped down into Frogmore Street and up again. Steep Street, now obliterated, formed the wheel-road from Host Street to Park Row. To pass to the Imperial Hotel opposite King's Parade there was barely room for two cabs to pass each other. At Pembroke Road, then called Baths Acre Lane, you had to squeeze against a wall to enable a cart to pass you, and the top of St. Michael's Hill, near Highbury Chapel, was little wider. Hampton Road was a country lane. St. John's Road was a field path, and to get on wheels from Pembroke Road to Clifton Park you had to pass on the south or lower side of Clifton parish church, and return by way of Rodney Place. Since our last meeting, Mr. J. L. Pearson, the architect superintending the restoration of the cathedral, has died. So far, I believe, no selection of a successor has been made by the Dean and Chapter. We may be allowed to express a hope that their choice may fall upon someone who may have a reverent feeling, not only towards the building as a building, but also towards the great historical and civic interests which attach to it as a fine ecclesiastical building of date long antecedent to the establishment of the see of Bristol. As I have often taken the opportunity to impress on this and kindred societies, architecture is not everything. Do not leave the shell without the kernel; do not discard all historical and human interest for the purpose of having a building architecturally perfect and complete." In conclusion, the president stated that their secretary, Mr. Hudd, was leaving for the East in a week's time, and he was glad the club had an opportunity of showing its goodwill by asking him to accept a silver bowl, dated 1811, and a set of four silver candlesticks, dated 1779. These gifts had been subscribed for by the members; the candlesticks bore a monogram specially designed by Mr. Gough, and the bowl was inscribed with these words: "Presented, together with a set of

four candlesticks, by the Clifton Antiquarian Club to their honorary secretary, Alfred E. Hudd, Esq., F.S.A. January 5th, 1898."

Mr. Hudd, in acknowledging the gift, said it was exceedingly kind of the members to give him such a choice and valuable present. He had been taken completely by surprise, and he had no idea such a plot was being arranged. The presents would be most valued by him, and would be a pleasure to his wife and family.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE DIALECT AND PLACE-NAMES OF SHETLAND.
By Jakob Jakobsen, Ph.D. Copenhagen. Cloth, 4to., pp. 125. Lerwick: T. and J. Manson.

Although this volume is described as containing two "popular lectures" delivered at Lerwick, it is of a much more solid character than such a description might seem to imply. The book really contains a scientific and scholarly treatise on the old Scandinavian language of the Shetlands, and the many traces it has left of itself, not merely in Shetland place-names, but in the common speech of the people themselves. There is, no doubt, something very appropriate in a Dane crossing to Shetland, and for three years patiently studying the language of the people, in order to gather up the fragments of the old speech which still remain; but it is hardly creditable to Englishmen or Scotchmen that it should have been left for Dr. Jakobsen to do this. Yet had Dr. Jakobsen not taken the work in hand, it is to be feared that in a short time it would have been too late, and that much which he has rescued for preservation would have been wholly lost.

The old Scandinavian tongue as a common speech died out in Shetland about the latter part of the middle of last century. In 1774 an old man in Foula repeated a Norn ballad, but could not translate it, and could only give a general idea of its meaning—a sort of echo, as it were, of the end of the old tongue as a spoken language. Yet, as Dr. Jakobsen observes (p. 10), "The fact that about ten thousand words derived from the Norn still linger in Shetland, although a great number of them are not actually in daily use and only remembered by old people, is sufficient to show that it cannot be very long since the real Norn speech died. In several parts of Shetland, especially Foula and the North Isles, the present generation of old people remember their grand-parents speaking a language that they could hardly understand, and which was called Norn or Norse. But it must have been greatly intermixed with Scotch, for many of the old words now dying out and being supplanted by English are really Scotch, although they are believed by many to be Norn."

The book comprises two parts: the first deals with the language generally, and with the remnants of it which are still to be found in the speech of the people. Very remarkable indeed is the amount of the old language. We quote the following example, a nursery rhyme from Unst:

"Buyn vil ikka teea;
Tak an leggen,
Slogan veggan,
Buyn vil ikka teea."

The translation of which is:

"The child will not be still;
Take him by the leg,
Strike him against the wall,
The child will not be still."

As another specimen of conversational Norn, Dr. Jakobsen quotes the following "goadik" or riddle belonging to Unst, and given him by Mr. Irvine, of Lerwick:

"Fira honga, fira gonga,
Fira staad upo skø,
Twa veestra vaig a bee,
And ane comes atta driljandi."

This curious mixture of corrupt Norse and Scotch is, Dr. Jakobsen says, a riddle about the cow's body, and may thus be translated:

"Four hang (that is to say, the teats), four go (the legs), four stand skywards (horns and ears), two show the way to the town (the eyes), and one comes shaking behind (the tail)."

We have said nothing of the examples of words and combinations of words still employed in ordinary conversation which Dr. Jakobsen has collected, but the whole of the first portion of the book is full of matter of this kind, and shows that much more of the old language still lingers in Shetland than is generally supposed.

The second part of the book deals with the place-names, and is perhaps the more serviceable portion of the book, though it covers a good deal of ground already occupied by English and Scotch students. There are, nevertheless, a good many new points brought out by the author, and what he says in many instances throws fresh light on obscure place-names, and will be found of use by those who are occupied with the study of English place-names affected by Scandinavian influences. The book is a thoroughly sound one, and its type and get-up do much credit to the Lerwick house which has issued it.

THE STAPELTONS OF YORKSHIRE. By H. E. Chetwynd-Stapylton. Cloth, 8vo., pp. xii, 333. London: Longmans, Green and Co. Price, 14s.

A few years ago Mr. H. E. Chetwynd-Stapylton contributed a series of very carefully prepared papers on the old Yorkshire family of Stapeltor to the *Journal* of the Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association, or, as it is now called since its incorporation, the Yorkshire Archaeological Society. In those papers the author brought together an amazing amount of information as to the history of the family, its chief members, and its various branches. It might have been thought that he had exhausted all the sources of available information on

his theme, but that was not so, and we are told in the preface that "great advances have been made in genealogical investigation during the last ten years," which is very true, so that, as the author further observes, "A great portion of my former work has accordingly been re-written, and large additions have been made." The result of this is that a very elaborate history of the Stapeltons of Yorkshire has been compiled, and that, we may add, in an interesting and readable manner, which is saying a good deal as ordinary genealogical works go. The Stapeltons are traced from a small hamlet on the Tees, lying between the towns of Richmond and Darlington. They have become widely spread, and various distinct branches of the Yorkshire family were developed at a fairly early period, some of which have struck out branches in other parts of England, while the Carlton branch has become ennobled.

It is impossible to explain in detail the contents of a book like this, but its main outlines may be gathered from the titles of the different chapters, which, after the Introduction, are as follow: The Stapeltons of Richmondshire and Haddesley; of Cudworth; of Bedale and Norfolk; Sir Brian Stapilton of Carlton and Wighill; the Stapeltons of Carlton; of Wighill; of Warter; of Myton; and the Baronets of Greys Court, Oxon.

So far as it is possible to test them, the statements made seem to be accurate and carefully substantiated. The only slip we have found occurs on page 33, where the village of Brotton is described as being "near Yarm." As a matter of fact, it is some twenty miles from Yarm. On reading the statement, we were for the moment under the impression that some other and more obscure hamlet of the same name was intended. This, however, is a small matter, and it only serves to bring out into greater prominence the general accuracy which marks Mr. Stapylton's book. We ought to add that there are a number of illustrations, more than fifty, we believe; some of them are good, but they are not perhaps the strongest feature of the book.

* * *

A HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, NORTHAMPTON. By the Rev. J. Charles Cox and the Rev. R. M. Serjeantson. Illustrated by Thomas Garratt, architect. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 290. Northampton: William Mark.

This book is an excellent one in every respect. In its way the Round Church at Northampton is one of the most interesting of the lesser ecclesiastical structures in the country. It is one of four—its three fellows being the Temple Church, in London; St. Sepulchre's, at Cambridge; and the church of Little Maplestead, in Essex. All of these are still in use, and besides them there is the ruined chapel in Ludlow Castle. There were three others, viz., the Temple in Holborn, and the churches of Temple Bruer and Aislabey in Lincolnshire, but all traces of the three last-named have disappeared. The round churches in this country were in all cases the outcome of the Crusades, and were intended to be more or less rough copies in plan of the great circular shrine of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The origin of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Northampton is a matter of doubt. It has been ordinarily attributed to the Templars, but

the authors of this book prove very conclusively that such was not the case, and they suggest, with a great deal of confidence and much show of probability, that it is really due to Simon de St. Liz, who in 1096 joined the first crusade, returned to England, and sixteen years later, out of religious zeal, made a second and peaceful journey to the Holy City. The authors can bring forward no direct proof of the fact, but seek to establish it by what is known in the law courts as "circumstantial evidence."

In the first chapter an admirable account is given of the site of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and of the buildings raised above and around it. This chapter contains the most concise and explicit account of the matter that we are acquainted with, and some conjectural plans are added to help to make the explanation clearer.

Subsequent chapters deal with the architecture and architectural history of the church at Northampton, and these portions are also freely supplied with plans and illustrations. Nothing of interest is passed by, and one is almost tempted to imagine that every single stone in the older work must have been individually subjected to a close scrutiny. If we have a criticism to make it is that the opening paragraphs of Chapter IV. are tinged a little too much by the theological standpoint of the authors, more, we think, than is desirable in a book of this kind. From the picture, too, of the memorial font, shown in the photograph of the Round on p. 81, we should be disposed to think that it does not merit the commendation (p. 73) bestowed upon it. Passing from the church itself, the monuments within it are described, and a facsimile is given of a rubbing of an excellent late brass (1640) to the memory of Mr. George Coles, his two wives, and their children, who are represented on it. Below the figures is a device of two clasped hands with a legend beneath it as follows:

"FAREWELL TRUE FRIEND, READER VNDERSTAND
BY THIS MYSTERIOUS KNOTT OF HAND IN HAND,
THIS EMBLEM DOTH (WHAT FRIENDS MYST FAYLE
TO DOE)
RELATE OVR FRIENDSHIPP, AND ITS FIRMNES TOO,
SVCH WAS OVR LOVE, NOT TIME BVT DEATH DOTH
SEVER
OVR MORTALL PARTS, BVT OVR IMMORTALL NEVER
ALL THINGS DOE VANISH HERE BELOWE, ABOVE
SVCH AS OVR LIFE IS THERE, SVCH IS OVR LOVE."

Passing from the inside of the church to the outside, two unusual objects are specially noted, besides the other tombs, etc., viz., a figure of our Lord on the cross (the body clothed from the waist to the knees), which is built into the wall of a house adjoining the churchyard, and an outside recessed but unidentified tomb in the exterior wall of the Round.

After this come lists of the vicars and patrons, with biographical notices. Then the churchwardens, clerks, and sextons, the bells, bell-ringers, registers, churchwardens' accounts, the charities, etc., each separately and fully dealt with. Then follow a number of wills. In fact, the book is thorough in every respect, and admirably illustrated as well. It is really no exaggeration to say that it is one of the very best books of the kind that we know. It is hardly necessary to add that there is a full index.

THE ARMS OF THE ROYAL AND PARLIAMENTARY BURGHS OF SCOTLAND, by John, Marquis of Bute, K.T., J. R. N. Macphail, and H. W. Lonsdale. 4to., 392 pp. (Edinburgh: William Blackwood and Sons, 1897.) Price 42s.

This book contains a large drawing of each coat of arms with its verbal blazon, followed by an inquiry into its origin and modifications, and in many cases suggestions for its improvement. The illustrations are admirable. It would be hard to produce anything better than the work of Stirling, and the arms proposed for Coatbridge show with what success a commonplace subject can be treated.

To say that the letterpress is worthy of the illustrations falls short of the praise that is due to it. The authors were pre-eminently equipped for the task they set before them, and they have spared neither cost nor labour in its accomplishment.

The book appears opportunely, at a time when it is being dinned into our ears that, except a coat of arms be registered, it is nothing worth. Persons of that way of thinking would do well to notice that of the eighty-seven coats here given, only twenty-seven have been recorded in the Lyon Office, and most of those so recorded have suffered in the process. The evil has been caused not only by the ignorance and absence of artistic taste which mark the grants, but even in those cases where nothing more was done than to sanction the arms presented by applicants. The Lyon's authority has crystallized absurdities which, if left in their fluid state, might have passed away. One of the earliest mistakes of the Lyon was to put St. Michael instead of St. Nicholas on the shield of Aberdeen. One of his latest achievements has been to slay the salmon of Peebles by turning the waters of the Tweed into blood.

A few things in the book seem to require correction. Is not the *chief gules on a field azure*, in the arms suggested for Forfar, an introduction of the foreign *chef cousu*, and an infringement of the rule against the superimposition of colours? And do not the arms of Peterhead as described—*Argent, on a chief or, three pallets gules*—offend by a like misplacement of metals? In the latter case the offence might be avoided by giving the arms of the Earls Marischal in the usual manner: *Argent, on a chief gules, three pallets or, or Paley of six or and gules*. In the arms of Renfrew the sun and moon would be better transposed, for, as they stand, the crescent moon's dark side is turned towards the sun. We doubt whether the legend on the old Rothesay seal can fairly be said to show the engraver's ignorance of Latin. At all events, as pointed out by Mr. Hewison in his *Bute in the Olden Time*, the word *liberius*, for which *libertas* has been substituted in the new seal, occurs in the original charter of the burgh, and, indeed, is of common occurrence in such charters. We observe that the dragons are drawn as bipeds. Is not the difference between a dragon and a wyvern that the former has four, while the latter has only two, legs?

It may safely be said that this work supersedes all others which treat of the subject, and presents

a model which might with advantage be imitated in other departments of heraldry.

BOOK - PRICES CURRENT (London: Elliot Stock) is so widely known and appreciated, that it is unnecessary for us to say more than that the volume for 1897 has been published, and bears abundant testimony to Mr. J. H. Slater's painstaking accuracy. We may, however, draw attention to the proposal to publish a General Index to the volumes already issued. The utility of such an index is obvious, and it is proposed to issue it by subscription, the price being fixed at a guinea net. We hope that a sufficient number of names will be received to justify the publication of the index at an early date.

We have received from the office of our contemporary, the *Architect*, three proof engravings of "ink-photo" engravings of the series of the "Cathedrals of England" which has been in progress of publication in the *Architect* during 1897, and which will be continued in the present year. The three engravings sent to us are those of the interior of the nave of Lincoln Cathedral looking east, the choir of Ely Cathedral, and the south aisle of Winchester Cathedral. It is a pleasure to be able to speak in very warm terms of praise. All three engravings are excellent, showing light and shade admirably, and with much clearness of architectural detail. We should be disposed to award the first place to the view of Lincoln, but the two others are almost equally good, though the Scottish wood-work and reredos spoil the appearance of the view of Ely. The series ought to form a valuable addition to the published views of the cathedrals when completed, and we have much satisfaction in drawing attention to it. The pictures (not counting the margins) measure 13 by 10½ inches.



Correspondence.

THE DATE OF WALTHAM CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR.

THE acceptance of a pre-Norman date for the main part of Waltham Cross Church not only by Mr. E. J. Freeman, but by Mr. Burges (who had the best possible opportunity of studying the architecture when engaged on the restoration of the fabric), would, it might have been supposed, have sufficed to settle the question whether it was the church that history tells us was founded by Harold. Yet the same objection from time to time is advanced, that the style is later than that of the middle of the eleventh century, since there is an entire absence of "long and short" masonry and other Saxon features, such as occur in the two Lincoln towers, St. Peter-at-Gowts, and St. Mary-Wigford, so long believed to be of post-Norman date, and built in a style it is assumed Harold would, as an Englishman, have chosen for his collegiate church. This assumption,

however, would scarcely have been put forward had it been known that the late Precentor Venables, a year or two before his death, discovered that the two churches, of which mention is made in Domesday Book as having been built by a Saxon named Colswegen, after the Conquest, were *not* the ones now standing, and the age of which is absolutely unknown; and that the churches mentioned in Domesday, above referred to, were taken down three or four hundred years ago, and it is not known in what style they were built, though, in all probability, it would have been in the improved Anglo-Romanesque architecture of the period, as at Waltham, Lavingham, St. Frideswide, and other churches which have been altered, though the earlier work still gives the date of the building. And it should be remembered that Mr. J. H. Parker, shortly before his death, admitted that Anglo-Saxon architecture at the date of the Conquest, and presumably for some years before, was by no means inferior to Norman.

The employment of Caen stone at Waltham, also, has led some to think that the church was rebuilt by Henry I., since this stone is not believed to have been imported into England before Lanfranc's time, though, as a fact, it proves the exact contrary, as will presently be seen. Two of the pillars at the east end of the nave, too, were no doubt rebuilt when the collegiate church was converted into an abbey of regular canons; but the foundations of the old ones had given way, as ascertained by Mr. Burges, who himself rebuilt another one on the south side for the like reason. Caen stone, too, was used in the extensive repairs executed by the first Norman abbots—*e.g.*, at the west end of the nave, and in building buttresses to support the north aisle wall, where the tooling or axing on the Caen stone is in fine diagonal lines in the late Norman manner; whilst in the older work, where the pillars and walls are of clunch, this is not the case.

Confining myself on the present occasion to a single architectural point, which will, however, I think, be sufficient to show that some part, at least, of Harold's church is still in existence, I will now direct attention to the spiral grooving of the cylindrical column on the south side of the nave. It is the only pillar so ornamented, and was thought by Mr. Freeman certainly to have once been inlaid with gilded brass, as implied in the *Vita Haroldi*, but he failed in his search for remains of fastenings. The Rev. J. H. Stamp, sometime curate of Waltham, met with more success, as he discovered drill-holes in the upper part of the grooving under circumstances of peculiar interest, for the upper part of the clunch masonry remains uncased, and consequently is part of Harold's work; whilst it is important to note that the lower part of the pillar, which would have been most subject to injury and depredation, was cased with the Caen stone, in which the spiral grooving was carefully continued; but brass was not inserted, the inlay in

the upper part being no longer in existence. Mr. Freeman, though he found no evidence of metal having been inserted, noticed that the square section of the groove would have facilitated its introduction.

Now, the use of Caen stone in other parts of the church—for instance, at the west end and the buttresses outside the north aisle—furnish additional evidence of the date of the Norman restoration, for the axe markings or tooling in fine diagonal lines, the late Mr. Bouet, architect, of Caen, tells us, in his history of the Conqueror's church in that town, was the practice on all plain surfaces in the later Norman period, and shows that the restoration at Waltham was in Henry II.'s time, as implied in documents in the Rolls office. Consequently Harold's church was repaired and not rebuilt.

It should be mentioned that the flat characteristic ornament round the nave arches in place of a label, which occurs elsewhere also in churches incorrectly styled Norman, are sunk in a similar manner to the grooves in the cylindrical pillar.

Reverting to the important discovery made by Precentor Venables; there is evidence that one of the two churches recorded as built after the Conquest by the Saxon Colswegen—namely, St. Peter-by-the-Pump—was subsequently given by his son, Picot, to St. Mary's Abbey, York, and Mr. Venables says it was served either by the prior of a cell of the abbey dedicated in honour of St. Mary Magdalene, on the banks of the river Witham, or by a vicar appointed by him. The last vicar, it appears, was named Bracebridge (in 1446), and to him no successor was appointed, the parish having become destitute of people. The other church, St. Austin's, fell into decay for the same reason, and was taken down in 1533-34. See the Lincoln Diocesan Archaeological Society: *Associated Societies' Reports*, vol. vii., p. 52.

J. PARK HARRISON.

January 6.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

